POST Published daily except on Saturday by The Palestine Post Ltd. Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON
Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all editorial reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement.
Editor: TED R. LURIE
Head Office: 9 Rehov Hayarkonim, Jerusalem, P.O.Box 81. Tel. 4233.
Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.Box 1125. Tel. 64251/2.
Haifa: 34 Rehov Herzl. Tel. 4596/5.
Annual Subscription: IL 57.

PALGIN
EACH TABLET EQUALS TWO PAGES ASPIRIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

FOURTEEN PAGES

PRICE: 35 AGORA

L. & S. SEH-GAL (ISRAEL) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
Leading Australian Wine-Exporting Concern
Agents • Financiers • Underwriters

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1960
5 Av. 5720, 5 Safar, 1380
Vol. XXXVI, No. 9782

UNTIL a few months ago, the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland thought mostly in terms of its southern neighbours when it considered its future, believing that if there were danger, it would threaten only from that direction. Intent on a kind of mental Maginot Line protecting it against the ideology of the Union of South Africa, to which it is linked economically and within the Commonwealth, little notice was taken of what was happening across its northern frontier.

THE RHODESIAS

With *apartheid* to the south and developments in the newly independent Congo to the north, the Federation today finds itself caught between the hammer and the anvil. The sparks that have flown led first to riots in bustling go-ahead Salisbury and in the last few days in the sedate, red-brick city of Bulawayo. The citizens of Bulawayo have suddenly been made uncomfortably aware of the meaning of their city's name in the vernacular—"the Place of Many Killings."

The prime truth emerging from Africa today is that the fathers have eaten sour grapes and their children's teeth are now being set on edge. No amount of paternalism, as the Congo has shown, can offset the enormous pent-up resentment of the African.

Nor do the provincial governments or the white settlers seem to learn either from their own experiences or those of their neighbours. Nyasaland should have shown that the arrest of African leaders not only fails to stop the desire for independence, but increases the determination of their followers. Dr. Hastings Banda at liberty was less of a threat to the existing order than Dr. Hastings Banda in prison. It is always moderate leaders who are arrested — the extremists go to ground too quickly.

It would not be fair to blame all the white settlers for the repression of the African. Many are genuinely anxious to see the Rhodesias as the standard-bearers of a new attitude to the African — the multi-racial university in Salisbury is a symbol of those good intentions. The members of Colonel Stirling's Capricorn Society really believed that they were blazing a path to true partnership, only to find themselves regarded by the government as a seditious organization whose premises have to be searched.

But as with many other things, attempts at partnership have been too little and too late. The lifting of the segregation rules at post-office counters, for example, has come too late to be of any value. A self-respecting African can find no comfort in that small concession.

Cecil Rhodes, whose statue dominates the wide streets at the centre of Bulawayo and whose burial place overlooks the wide spaces of Africa, must be turning in his grave at the recent happenings. But perhaps he reflects that he may have been responsible for setting the ball in motion when he duped Lobengula into giving up his lands.

Facts vs. Talk

Why all the talk, madam? Compare Shemen's Maged with any other edible oil and you will soon find there is none better — for cooking, frying and salads — none.

Each drop of Maged embodies 55 years of experience and know-how and that's why it is unsurpassed in taste and quality.

(Advt.)

Histadrut Urges Immediate Rise For Lowest Paid

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut yesterday finally decided to press for all employees earning up to IL220 a month to receive as from July 15 the full increase in the cost-of-living allowance to be demanded of the Manufacturers Association.

Employees earning more than this sum would receive half the extra allowance between July 15 and December 31. As from January, 1961, they would receive full payment of the allowance, while the amount outstanding from the coming half-year will be paid between May and October of next year.

The Histadrut Central Committee also decided yesterday to ask the Government to prevent price increases and to appeal to workers to raise their output. The decisions were approved by the votes of Mapai and Ha'oved Hazioni, with the support of Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Israel (who are members of the Trade Union Department without voting rights). Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam proposals were rejected. The former called for a ceiling of IL250, and Mapam IL300.

The acting Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Aharon Becker, explained to the committee that immediate payment of the full CoL increase demanded would have involved an additional IL36m. a year. The arrangement now approved halves the immediate extra inflationary pressure.

EGYPT SENDING OIL TO CUBA

CAIRO (AP). — "Al Akhbar" said yesterday that the UAR has decided to ship 10,000 tons of benzine to Cuba to help that country "face imperialist plots." The paper added that contracts covering transport have been concluded and shipment will begin immediately.

It said that although Western countries have forbidden their oil tankers to carry crude oil or products to Cuba, "it has been possible to arrange for the transport of oil to Cuba in line with the UAR policy of assisting all liberation movements and peoples fighting for their liberty against imperialism."

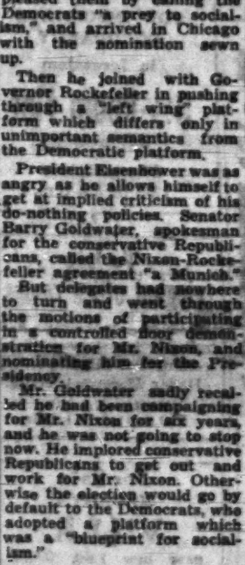
Salam to Form Broad Cabinet for Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuter). — President Fuad Shehab yesterday asked Sa'eb Salam, leader of the anti-Chamoun revolt in 1958, to form a government in succession to the present caretaker cabinet of Ahmed Da'uk.

Salam told reporters he would start consultations today on the formation of a broadly-based cabinet. Salam, 55, has been Prime Minister twice before.

Nixon Picks Lodge As Running Mate

CHICAGO. — Vice-President Richard Nixon, who Wednesday night was unanimously nominated as the Republican party's Presidential nominee, yesterday chose the Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, as his running mate.



HENRY CABOT LODGE

The Republican party convention, meeting here, was due officially to nominate Mr. Lodge, 58, as its Vice-Presidential candidate at its session late last night.

It is an almost unbroken tradition that a party convention accepts for the Vice-Presidential nomination the choice of the man named for the top spot. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge will be fighting Democrats Senator Kennedy and Senator Johnson in the November 8 elections.

Mr. Lodge, formerly Senator for Massachusetts, has represented the U.S. at the United Nations since 1953.

It had been predicted all week that he would be the choice for the number two place on the Republican ticket, but Mr. Nixon said only a few hours earlier, just before he was nominated for President, that four men were still under consideration: — Mr. Lodge; Senator T. Morton, of Kentucky; Representative Walter Judd, of Minnesota; and Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson.

Mr. Lodge was expected to arrive at the Convention later yesterday from U.N. headquarters in New York.

The only man mentioned as a possible rival to Mr. Nixon for the Presidential nomination, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, led his State delegation around the convention hall in a "snake dance," waving his "Nixon" hat to photographers, at Wednesday night's session.

Senator Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, asked that his nomination be withdrawn. Louisiana cast 10 votes for Goldwater, against 1,321 for Nixon — then Mr. Nixon's nomination was passed unanimously.

White House Press Secretary James Hagerty told a news conference in Denver, Colorado, yesterday that Mr. Lodge is currently engaged in a series of important U.N. debates and that he no doubt will continue them. Mr. Lodge has not resigned his U.N. post, Mr. Hagerty said.

In New York, however, Mr. Lodge himself said he probably would resign some time in August. *(AP, UPI)*

(Lodge Profile — Page 4)

GOP Swings To the Left

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Millions of Americans who stayed up Wednesday night to watch on television Mr. Nixon's nomination by the Republican convention, witnessed a remarkable turn-about.

Delegates to party conventions are almost entirely organization men, and organization Republicans are for the most part right-wing conservatives.

Mr. Nixon won their wholehearted support by, among some other things, vigorously campaigning for their candidates in the last two Congressional elections. He pleased them by calling the Democrats "a prey to socialism," and arrived in Chicago with the nomination sewn up.

Then he joined with Governor Rockefeller in pushing through a "left wing" platform which differs only in unimportant semantics from the Democratic platform.

President Eisenhower was as angry as he allows himself to get at implied criticism of his do-nothing policies. Senator Barry Goldwater, spokesman for the conservative Republicans, called the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement "a Munich."

But delegates had nowhere to turn and went through the motions of participating in a controlled floor demonstration for Mr. Nixon, and nominating him for the Presidency.

Mr. Goldwater sadly recalled he had been campaigning for Mr. Nixon for six years, and he was not going to stop now. He implored conservative Republicans to get out and work for Mr. Nixon. Otherwise the election would go by default to the Democrats, who adopted a platform which was a "blueprint for socialism."

ENVOY TO NEPAL

Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin has been appointed non-resident Israel Ambassador to Nepal, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday. Mr. Ben-Horin already serves as Ambassador to Burma.

Nasser Gets No Backing For Challenge to Shah

The UAR Ambassador in Teheran, Moharram Hammad, left Persia yesterday by air following the severing of diplomatic relations between Persia and the UAR.

He had been given 24 hours to leave the country.

Three days after Nasser's declaration of a diplomatic break with Persia, however, no other Arab country seemed inclined to follow suit.

King Hussein of Jordan was reported to have sent a message to the Shah of Persia asking him to suspend dealings with Israel. But several Lebanese newspapers described Nasser's action as both hasty and wrong.

The UAR, meanwhile, stepped up its propaganda barrage against Persia, with the Cairo press claiming the Shah had "pawned his shaky throne."

An Arab League spokesman in Cairo said that the Arab Foreign Ministers' conference opening in Lebanon on August 22 will discuss "what action is to be taken against Persia." The Egyptian press said the Arab boycott offices have decided to apply the boycott rules to Persia unless she withdrew her recognition of Israel.

Beirut Radio also reported that the League Council will meet next week at ambassadorial level to study Arab-Persian relations.

The UAR's National Assembly was due to hold a special session late yesterday to hear a report by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi on relations with Persia.

The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment opportunities.

Your Initiative, Your Know-how and Your Capital can all be Profitably Invested.

For information advice and contacts please call on:

State of Israel — Investment Authority
THE INVESTORS' LIAISON BUREAU

ZIM BUILDING, 22 ROTHSCHILD BLVD.
TEL AVIV PHONE 63699

A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience

K Meeting With Kadar and Ulbricht

LONDON. (AP). — Tass last night announced that Soviet Premier Khrushchev is holding talks in Kiev with Communist party leaders from Hungary and East Germany.

The announcement of Mr. Khrushchev's meeting in the capital of the Ukraine with Janos Kadar of Hungary and Walter Ulbricht of East Germany came as a surprise to Western officials.

No hint of the subject of the talks was given in the Tass report, broadcast by Moscow Radio. It said only that Mr. Khrushchev had arrived in Kiev with Ulbricht and Kadar, who are "on holiday" in the Soviet Union.

UK to Be Told More About US Bases

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. and Britain yesterday ended what was described as "satisfactory" informal talks on a British request for more advance consultation on the use of bases in Britain by American planes.

The talks are reported to have led to agreement on a new formula for day-to-day consultation, giving the British more information. But the State Department announcement on the successful conclusion of the conversations did not say so in so many words.

The U.S. and British officials are reporting back to their respective governments, the announcement added.

Some criticism blew up in Britain over the use of a British base by the U.S. RB-47 which was shot down off the Soviet coast on July 1.

Russia Expels 5 Foreign Students

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet authorities yesterday expelled three American students for distributing the U.S. State Department's magazine "Amerika." A Briton and a West German were expelled for photographing the crowds of Russians who gathered around the boys.

The five were questioned for about four hours, released, and told to leave the country immediately.

TURKISH-SOVIET BORDER CLASH

ANKARA (AP). — Turkish and Soviet troops clashed in a two-hour frontier fight on Sunday night, Turkish Government sources reported yesterday. No casualties were reported.

The incident occurred near the remote Russian border outpost of Gemahan.

Frondizi Meeting Israel Official

POST Diplomatic Reporter

President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina was scheduled to meet last night with Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, Legal Adviser to the Foreign Ministry, in an attempt to agree on a formula for settling the two-month dispute over the Eichmann affair.

Last night's meeting was the first between an official Israel representative and the Argentine President since the beginning of the dispute. It is believed that President Frondizi's consent to meet Mr. Rosenne indicates that the ground for a final settlement has been adequately prepared.

Mr. Rosenne went to Buenos Aires last week with the express approval of the Legal Adviser to the Argentine Foreign Ministry, with whom he has since had several meetings.

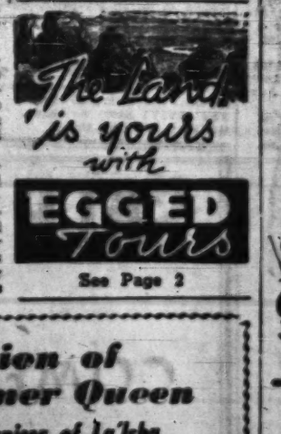
Should the meeting between President Frondizi and Mr. Rosenne prove successful, it is expected that Israel-Argentine relations will be restored to their former cordial level, and that it is possible that, within a few months, new Ambassadors will be appointed.

Laskov Off For Holiday in Europe

TEL AVIV. — The Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, left by Swissair yesterday morning for a short holiday in Europe.

Rav-Aluf Laskov said he would visit several European countries, and would busy himself with his hobby — collecting pipes.

Senior Army officers were present at the airport to see the Chief-of-Staff off.



See Page 2

Election of the Summer Queen

Under the auspices of La'isha Weekly Women's Magazine

at a special party to be held on SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, AT THE

PRESIDENT HOTEL

On the Programme:

FASHION SHOW presented last month in the U.S.A. by Vigo Fashions of Jerusalem, in co-operation with Telva, Elanit, Edesco and Gottex.
Election of the Summer Queen.

Prizes to winners:

THE SUMMER QUEEN:
1. Week-end at the President Hotel
2. Dress presented by Vigo

THE SUMMER QUEEN'S DEPUTIES:
1. Bathing suit
2. Six bottles of The President's Wine.

Dancing until dawn to the President Hotel's enlarged Orchestra, with soloist MELLY STERN.

Registration for this competition at the offices of La'isha, 7 Rehov Fin, Tel Aviv (in person or in writing), or at the President Hotel in Jerusalem.

All competitors will receive double tickets for the party

Dag to Offer U.N. Partnership For Congo Stability and Growth

Sec'y-General in Leopoldville

LEOPOLDVILLE. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, who arrived here yesterday, has drafted an ambitious U.N. Congo plan of partnership which envisages a U.N. presence here for at least five years, according to diplomatic and U.N. sources.

The Secretary-General has come to study the economic and social dilemma of the Congo, following the abandonment of virtually all key posts in the country by Belgian advisers and technicians.

Unless there is swift U.N. action, the Congo economy is threatened with breakdown next month when the treasury will be unable to meet the Government wage bill, since practically all taxation has ceased.

Trusteeship Plan Dropped

According to highly-placed diplomatic sources here, U.N. officials on the spot have abandoned an earlier scheme to recommend a U.N. trusteeship. This followed strong representations by Congolese leaders, who need massive outside technical aid of all kinds but do not wish to sacrifice their sovereignty.

The Hammarskjold plan, which will assume final shape following talks here between the Secretary-General and his on-the-spot advisers, envisages a U.N. task force in the Congo for "at least five years, and probably more," one official declared here.

The plan is also expected to embrace an industrialization scheme for the Congo, emphasizing small-scale domestic production, and gradually introducing an African trade pattern in place of a Congo tied to Western Europe.

One of the longest jobs is expected to be the creation of a higher echelon civil service group able to take over administration of the state from outside supervisors operating through the U.N.

The Hammarskjold scheme calls for a delicate balance in relations with Congolese Government officials, who will want to assume full administrative control at the earliest stage.

But U.N. officials here believe the training of Congolese civil servants, army officers, doctors, lawyers, and qualified men and women of all grades to be a long-term problem. Some officials are thinking in terms of 10 to 15 years.

Mr. Hammarskjold flew in from Brussels via Brazzaville, in the former French Congo, where he was greeted by a group of U.N. and Congolese officials, headed by U.N. Under-Secretary Rafik Bouhy and General Carl von Horn, Commander of the U.N. forces.

The Secretary-General then crossed the Congo river to Leopoldville in a launch with U.N. marksmen. A guard of honour of Ghanaian and Swedish U.N. troops was drawn up near the landing stage.

Mr. Hammarskjold's first appointment was a courtesy call on President Kasavubu.

His aides described his trip as a four-to-five-day "working visit." It was not known however, whether he will make a personal visit to Katanga, where Belgian troops are still in control and which U.N. troops and technical experts have so far refrained from entering.

Among the members of the diplomatic corps to greet the Secretary-General on arrival was the head of the Russian mission, Jean Van Den Bosch. Soviet embassy officials also attended the arrival ceremony.

In Elisabethville, meanwhile, while the Katanga Govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Refugees from Katanga arriving at Lydda Airport in a Flying Tiger plane after fleeing from the Elisabethville riots. (Photo by Karmonite)

(Story page 3, Col. 6)

SHIMON BTESH

Israeli Heads Health Services

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Shimon Btesh, former Director-General of the Israel Ministry of Health, has been appointed by the World Health Organization to head medical and health services in the Congo. Dr. Btesh is at present Director of the Department on the Organization of Medical Care at WHO headquarters in Geneva.

The Israel medical team in the Congo is already fully engaged in its work, it is learned in Jerusalem. The team's operations in the Congo are expected to be paid for by WHO and the Congo authorities, while Israel assumed responsibility for the technical preparations and travel costs to Leopoldville.

Since Israel is not a member of the League of Red Cross Societies, it was not included in the list of countries which are to despatch medical teams to the Congo at the initiative of the League.

Cairo Radio reported on Thursday that a number of UAR planes had arrived in Congo with medicaments. The planes also carried a number of UAR pilots who will fly planes carrying UN forces in Congo.

CONGO CALLS FOR U.S. TROOPS

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, now visiting the U.S., said here last night that his Minister of Justice had asked urgently for American or other troops to be sent at once to the Congo "to save the situation."

Mr. Lumumba told a press conference he had passed on this request to Mr. Hammarskjold, and had also given him a copy of a telegram from the Minister of Justice asserting that 100 Congolese troops had been killed by Belgian forces in Katanga.

Mr. Lumumba said he personally would not be at all opposed to the entry of American or any other troops in the Congo.

"What I want is thousands of troops immediately so that the Belgian troops can be evacuated at once from the Congo."

He said Belgian troops were "continuing their aggressive acts even while U.N. troops are there. I insist again that Belgian troops must leave the Congo. Otherwise my people, at the end of their patience and in the justifiable exercise of their rights, may revolt against Belgian troops, in which case there may be massive massacres which would be regrettable."

who disguised himself as a tourist because he wanted to enjoy for once the unusual pleasure of being treated politely by Israelis.

But motorists can now enjoy this gratifying sensation by simply visiting — undisguised — a Sonol filling station, where politeness and efficiency is the order of the day, since Sonol announced its countrywide dealers' competition with prizes for stations and attendants who distinguish themselves through courteous and efficient service. Drive in and see for yourself.

Sonol

SONOL ISRAEL LTD.

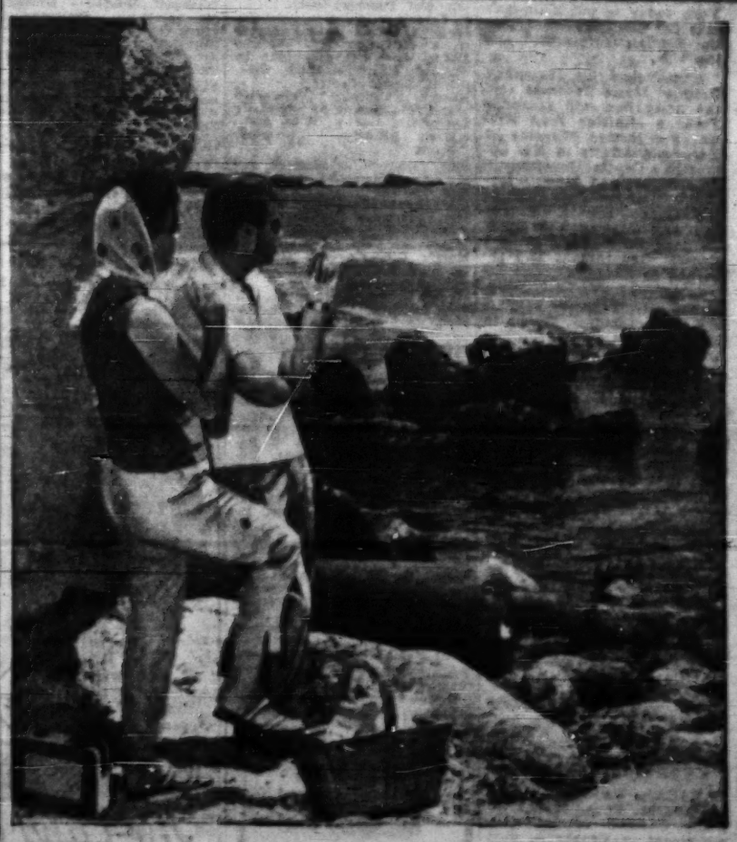
Blay-Linial

MMM...

...for once, my neighbour was right: this tastes better than anything I've cooked before!

Now I use for myself that "Elit Hasalit" Extra Oil is best for cooking, baking, frying — and, of course, there's none like it for salads!

And why? Because it's the only one refined by the "C.D." method. (Advt.)



...they too smoke Ascot, Ascot tastes better— is better!

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

Exclusive fashionable
FURS
large selection of
Broadtails, Mink etc

E. Neulander
63 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv
(1st floor) Phone 64931

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Profs. B. Mazar, Benzion Dinur and E. E. Urbach, of the Hebrew University. Mr. Ben-Zvi also received the Director-General of the State Controller's Office, Mr. M. B. Meiri, who reported on his recent visit to the Far East.

•

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, met with a group of State of Israel Bonds executives from the United States at the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya on Thursday evening.

•

The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm; the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Richard Wotava; and the South American poet, Mr. Magica Laines, yesterday visited Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, and met its Chairman, Dr. A. L. Kubovy. They were accompanied by Mr. Aharon Gefni, of the Foreign Ministry, and Mrs. Thelma Richman, President of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress.

•

Lord Russell of Liverpool on Thursday visited the Youth Aliya Reception Centre at Ramat Hadassah-Szold, near Tivon.

•

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, will speak on his recent tour of Africa at the Jerusalem Journalists' Club, Rehov Shamai, on Saturday evening, at 8.45.

•

Mr. Abraham Lifshitz, the Manager-Proprietor of the Eden Hotel of Jerusalem, was unanimously re-elected as Chairman of the Jerusalem Hotel and Restaurant Owners Association at the Association's recent General Meeting.

•

Mr. Gideon Schwarz of Haifa has taken his Ph.D. at Stanford University, Stanford, California, and is now a Research Associate at the University.

•

BIRTH

GEYOR — to Diana, wife of Alul-Mishne Hanan Geyor, on July 28, at the Sharon Hospital — twin daughters.

The Wizo Shop in Jerusalem welcomes the Hadassah Pilgrimage and wishes to inform the members that the shop will be open on Saturday night from 8 p.m. The Wizo Shop is on Jaffa Road, Municipality Building. *(Advt.)*

CONGO

(Continued from Page One)

ment announced yesterday it is sending a three-man delegation to Brussels and New York today to put Katanga's case for independence before the Belgian Government and the U.N.

Announcing this, Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe said the delegation will comprise Finance Minister Jean Kibwe; the former Minister of Economic Affairs in Mr. Lumumba's Central Government, Joseph Jav; and Jacques Masungu, Deputy President of the Congo Senate. Messrs Jav and Masiangu recently resigned their posts in the Central Government and returned to Katanga.

At a news conference yesterday, Mr. Tshombe said he did not want U.N. troops in Katanga, and alleged: "The U.N. put their troops into Stanleyville to restore order, but the first thing these troops did was to start looting."

Mr. Tshombe also warned the leader of the provincial opposition, Mr. Prosper Mwaba, that he was taking a course which could lead to severe criminal punishment for subversion of the state. Referring to Wednesday's walk-out from Parliament by the opposition, he said its purpose was to "provoke trouble and provide an excuse for the intervention of U.N. troops in Katanga."

Indonesia on Thursday rejected Premier Tshombe's request for recognition of Katanga as an independent state.

(AP, Reuter)

Pro-Castro Venezuela Leader Shot Dead

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP). — Andres Ceva, leader of Fidel Castro's revolutionary movement in Venezuela, died Thursday morning of wounds received Wednesday when he was shot five times by a police patrol.

Call Issued For Jewish Proselytes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The World Union for the Propagation of Judaism on Wednesday called on "the authorities" to find the means to send Jewish missionaries to various centres in Europe and Africa.

The call was issued at the first national conference of the Union's ten Israel branches, held at the Wizo Club here.

The Union also decided to establish an academy in Jerusalem to train missionaries and a hostel for proselytes. A Union spokesman told your reporter that $1m. would be required for these purposes.

In another resolution, the Union demanded that the Chief Rabbinate deal promptly with applications for conversion to Judaism instead of deferring action on them for one year, which is the current practice.

Action Urged Against Private Trade School

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Officials of the Ministry of Labour boycotted a press conference called by the Tel Aviv Labour Council on Wednesday. The acting Secretary of the Council, Mr. Meir Zilberman, charged that the Ministry officials did not turn up because the Council intended to demand legislation banning private vocational schools.

Mr. Zilberman claimed that some of these schools misled their pupils by promising them "shortcuts to technical proficiency" and then failing to prepare them for the trade proficiency tests.

Asked for comment on Mr. Zilberman's charges, the Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem that Ministry officials had indeed not put in an appearance at the press conference lest this be taken as support of the Council's stand. The Ministry, he said, has not yet taken a definite stand on the future of these private schools, many of which are admittedly substandard.

However, banning these school without providing a substitute would only worsen the vocational education situation. He suggested that the Tel Aviv Labour Council set up a network of low-tuition fee, high quality schools, and, by offering superior facilities, put the bad schools out of business.

Jerusalem Drawing Up Master Plan for All of City's Sewage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipality is drawing up plans for a sewage purification scheme which will encompass the entire city," Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

"The scheme has a multiple purpose: It will exploit the hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of water suitable for irrigation, which now go to waste every year, to develop the capital's agricultural hinterland. The settlements drawing this water for irrigation will be able to divert fresh water, now being used on their fields, to the Capital."

"Moreover," he said, "purifying the sewage centrally will eliminate the open, and often overflowing cisterns which serve as breeding places for mosquitoes, and also keep our underground water resources from being contaminated."

He noted that the city was now trying to mobilize the several million pounds needed to finance the scheme. A Swiss, a French and a local contractor have shown interest in undertaking the job.

On the Watershed

The problem is complicated by the fact that Jerusalem lies on the watershed separating two drainage-basins. A drop of water falling in Rehavia, for example, runs into the Mediterranean. The same drop falling a few hundred yards further east will run into the Dead Sea. The dividing line runs roughly from Romema to the Jewish Agency to the German Colony railway station to Kibbutz Ramat Rahel.

East of this line live 60,000-70,000 persons. About 95 per cent of their houses are connected to a central sewage system which has two collection points. One, which collects 3,000 cubic metres a day, is being partially tapped at present for use by Havat Hallimud and Ramat Rahel, in Talpiot.

In the north, another 3,000 cubic metres is collected. This water at present flows (by gravitation) to a point north of the Old City where it is tapped for agricultural purposes by the Arabs.

Motza Orchards

It is planned to divert this sewage water for irrigating 1,000 dunams of orchards belonging to Matsei Emek Haarazim, near Motza, which has agreed to build a IL300,000 primary-treatment plant near Romema. The plant will be finished in 1961.

The main sewage refining plant, which will cost upwards of IL3m., is expected to be built on a 150-dunam tract near Kiryat Yovel. It will tap all the houses connected to the two systems draining the western half of the city, where 75,000 of the city's inhabitants live.

At present, 80 per cent of the houses are connected to these two lines, which collect 8,000 cubic metres a day. Since the city's main residential growth is in these neighbourhoods, where the population is expected to double inside of a few years, the plant will have a capacity of 16,000 cubic metres daily. At present, part of this sewage is being treated to irrigate 600 dunams of fruit trees worked by Yitsur Upituah, near the Rassco Quarter.

After the main plant is finished, it will pump the semi-purified or purified water into a large reservoir in the Jerusalem Corridor, near Kibbutz Tsova. It will irrigate up to 5,000 dunams.

Under an alternative plan, part or all of the sewage water would be pumped to the Adulam area.

B-G to Speak Before Pro-Jerusalem Society

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion will be principal speaker on Sunday evening (July 31) at the first public conference of the Pro-Jerusalem Society. The meeting will open at 8 p.m. at the Wise Auditorium on the Hebrew University Campus.

Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, is to explain the purposes and aims of the Society.

PRINCESS. — Mecca Radio has announced the death of 15-year-old Princess Jozah, daughter of King Saud, in a car accident in Riadh on Monday.

Floods in Chile And in Poland

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP). — Chile yesterday suffered five dead in a flood which swept the San Pedro River valley and inundated the lower parts of the city of Valdivia in the southern part of the country. Damage was estimated at several million dollars.

But officials said the threat of a major catastrophe from the earthquake-dammed waters of Lake Rinihue had passed. The lake burst through the earth and rock barriers early this week.

Engineers said that 60 per cent of the lake's excess water had already passed down the San Pedro and into Calle-Calle river which runs through Valdivia. The population in flood-threatened parts of the city had been evacuated.

WARSAW. — A 10-metre high flood crest has swept down the Vistula River, drowning three persons and inundating thousands of acres of farmland and several cities in Southern Poland.

The Polish Press Agency said the situation was critical in the district of Cracow, Katowice, Opole and Lublin where heavy rains continued to fall on Wednesday night.

Weather forecasters predicted there would be no reduction in the torrential rains of the past week that have caused the Vistula and Oder rivers to overflow their banks.

Floods in Czechoslovakia, which brought several rivers to the highest levels for 50 years, started receding on Wednesday. *(Reuter, AP)*

U.S. BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
Chicago	54	38	.587	—
New York	50	37	.575	1½
Baltimore	51	44	.537	4½
Cleveland	47	41	.534	5
Washington	44	45	.494	8½
Detroit	43	46	.483	9½
Boston	38	54	.400	17
Kansas City	34	54	.386	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	Bhd.
Pittsburgh	55	37	.598	—
Milwaukee	53	37	.589	1½
Los Angeles	49	41	.544	5½
St. Louis	49	44	.527	7
San Francisco	46	45	.517	8
Cincinnati	42	50	.457	12½
Philadelphia	37	55	.402	18
Chicago	33	59	.363	22

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 48 Allenby, 63538. Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 23535. Beidnauer, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. 28 Kamal, 65 Yefet, Jaffa, 83361. RAMAT GAN: Finchi, 42 Hibat Zion, 72821. REHOVOT: Kilbner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. NATANYA: Natanya.

HAIFA: Glouzman, 38 Balfour, 4003.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043.

TEL AVIV (8 a.m.—7 p.m.): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23233. Yani, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. Greenberg, 46 King George (cor. Ben-Zion Blvd.), 26206. Yafa, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 24543. Leria, 72 Sd. Yerushalayim, Jaffa, 82993. (7—12 p.m.): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Mercaz Hasafon, 200 Ben-Yehuda, 22923. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger (nr. Central Bus Station), 22333. Bilsky, Dizengoff Circus, 26348. Leria, 72 Sd. Yerushalayim, Jaffa, 82993. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. REHOVOT: Kilbner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. HERZLIYA: Briut. NATANYA: Natanya.

HAIFA: Joseph, 31 Joseph, 4044. Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81979.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 5640. Dr. Zapler, Allenby Barracks, 28/B Me'on Academaim. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 8 Shimshon, 28768. Dr. Garman, 28 Frishman corner 30 Ayrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51200. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 81374.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2486.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shoftan, 21 Ramban, 4136. Dr. Zapler (see today). Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

HAIFA: Same as today.

Chicago 'Copter Crash Kills 13

CHICAGO (UPI). — Civil Aeronautics Board investigators sought yesterday to solve the baffling mystery surrounding the cause of a commercial helicopter crash that killed 13 persons here Wednesday night.

The big Sikorsky S-55 Whirly Bird, flying a shuttle service between two of the world's busiest airports, crashed in a suburban cemetery.

It was the first fatal crash on a regularly-scheduled U.S. passenger helicopter service and was believed to be the worst helicopter crash on record. The mystery as to its cause was deepened by the fact that the weather was warm but fair.

The craft, operated by Chicago Helicopter Airways, carried 11 passengers, a pilot and co-pilot on an 11-minute, 30-km shuttle between Midway and O'Hara airports. Some 10 km. and five minutes out from Midway it lay shattered and flaming amid the tombstones.

A swathe of clipped tree tops almost 200 metres long indicated that the pilot had tried desperately to gain altitude up to the time of the crash.

Witnesses said the craft appeared first to explode in the air. It then crashed to the ground in flames. The charred wreckage was strewn among tombstones in suburban Forest Park Cemetery.

Cables in Brief

ENGINEERS. — The Indian Government is offering liberal salaries in an effort to raise immediately a general reserve of engineers to speed road and other communications development along the 4,000 km. Himalayan border with China.

WAGONER. — A tavern owner in Houston, Texas, called the police on Wednesday night and reported a "suspicious" character "who has been drinking nothing but water for four hours." The man was taken to jail for questioning by a psychiatrist.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem, 6.51 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.19 p.m.

Portion: D'varim 1, 1—3, 22.

Haftara: Yeshaya 1, 1—27.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Kabalat Shabbat, 8.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 8.15 p.m.

Ateret Shlomo: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 8.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Shiur by Rabbi Wohlgelernter, in Pirkei Avot 5.45 p.m. Minha 6.10 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Wahrhaftig 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Haftara. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Hatikva Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Bnejm Le'yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Habalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Mr. S. L. Benor.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.20 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (25 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m., Minha 6.35 p.m., Arvit 7.16 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia, 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul 1015. El Al 212 from New York and London 1730.

DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul 0800. Cyprus Air 77 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London 0930. S.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London 0930. K.L.M. 826 to Rome and Amsterdam 1015. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens 1820. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome 1930. Olympic 402 from Athens 2030.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

FOR DIPLOMAT
TO LET or FOR SALE
in RAMAT GAN
Villa or Cottage
living-room plus 3 bedrooms with furniture for one or two years. Apply: Dr. Jakob Goldberg's Office, 41 Rehov Hakesheet, Ramat Gan, Tel. 72223. (Maldan).

TO LET
for 2 years
furnished
4-room house
telephone, garden,
in Ramat Gan.
Phone 73564.

FIAT 600
1960 Convertible
For immediate sale
Excellent Value.
Phone 4125, Jerusalem

Wanted to Buy
Consul or Hillman
CAR
1955 MODEL
Write: P.O.B. 52, Haifa.

FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
in Jerusalem
3½-Room Flat
key money
Phone 63105,
12-2 or 5-8 p.m.

To Let
elegant office rooms
80 sq.m., including hall suitable for show-room or commercial exhibit, centre Hadar Hacarmel, Haifa.
Write: No. 8918, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

For Sale
NATANYA
VILLA
near new Post Office. 3½ rooms, plus small adjoining building, and garden with 50 fruit trees on 1¼ dunams. Apply: Pinto, 88 Rehov Herzl (entrance from 25 Rehov Haportsim), Natanya.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED BUSINESSMAN
established in London, interested settling in Israel, offers his experience and world-wide connections to "go-ahead" Israeli firm seeking to develop new markets.
Apply: No. 8924, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv

TO LET
Furnished Beautiful
FLAT
FOR TWO YEARS
first floor, over pillars. Owner going abroad. Bedroom, children's room, salon, dinette, refrigerator, gas, and piano.
Apply: ILAN, 15 Rehov Ballfinero, Tel Aviv (Jabotinsky-Bloch vicinity).

FOR SALE
to Tourist or Resident
New Paillard Bolex
B8L 8 mm. Movie-Camera and Paillard Bolex M8R projector with sound synchromat.
Apply to: Dr. Rosendal, Beit Brodetsky, Ramat Aviv.

TO LET
comfortable, well-furnished
FLAT
on Broadway, New York:
telephone, central heating
monthly rental $96.
Furniture for sale at $700.
Write: No. 5924, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

CHEVROLET 1959
IMPALA DE LUXE
power steering, power brakes, power drive. Original cost: IL20,000. For sale at IL17,500.
Phone 72721 or 932196.

Foreign Airline
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED
English Shorthand-Typist Correspondent
Only applicants whose mother-tongue is English will be considered.
Please apply No. 39603, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

CONTROLLER
to head
Accounting and Costing Department in factory using National Cash Register machines.
Applications, with full curricula vitae, in writing only, to: Paltin Advertising, 28 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel Aviv.

GESTETNER
HAIFA: 26 Rehov Nordau
AS FROM TODAY
OFFSET ON GESTELITH AS WELL
Required:
1. RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY
Hebrew, English and German.
2. CLERK
capable of working an Offset Gestelith machine.

Large Chemical Enterprise in Natanya
Has Openings for:
- ENGINEER AND/OR DOCTOR IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY with experience in instruction and supervision.
- CHIEF ACCOUNTANT with command of Hebrew and English; French an asset.
- SECRETARY-TYPIST (female) with fluent command of Hebrew, French and English.
- EXPERIENCED LABORATORY ASSISTANT (female).

Apply, enclosing curricula vitae, to: No. 8454, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby, Tel Aviv.

YAD VASHEM, Jerusalem
VACANT POSITION
HEAD OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT
QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:
- Thorough training in book-keeping and management of matters of finance.
- Hebrew and English.
- Ability to negotiate with Government and public bodies.

The grade offered is 4-5, Civil Servants Administrative Grading.

Application should be made in writing by August 5, 1960, to P.O.B. 84, and addressed to the Secretary of Yad Vashem. Copies of documents and references should be enclosed.

Where to go

Meet the Israeli
★
Many Israelis come to our offices to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.
IF YOU would like to accept their hospitality and meet an Israel family with interests similar to yours, drop in at one of our offices, or phone, and they'll do the rest.
Jerusalem — 60 King George Ave., Tel. 24420.
Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 28260.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 666821.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Shows:—
Israeli films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.
• Meet Jerusalem Artists:—
Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.
• Tours:—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 40361, Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem: Ghetto Fighters and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.
• Recorded Concert:—
Music on the Terrace: A Mozart Concerto, and Brahms' 1st Symphony, Y.M.C.A., 8.30. Public welcome.
• Exhibitions:—
Rina Gallery, 13 Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel 33529. New paintings by Rakia. Today: 10-2; tomorrow: 11-1, 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
"Kitchen Exhibition." — Max Bressler Artisan Centre, Rehov Bezalel. 10-1, 4-8. Admission free.
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 62737. Paintings by Jona Mach, I. Aschheim, E. Raphaeli, Josef Stern, Fima, Dubiov, Rahia. Purchases mailed upon request.
"Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyanei Haooma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and fort near Yavneh Yam. 9-1, 3-5.
• Bezalel National Museum:—
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art. 22 contemporary Argentine artists (on loan from the Argentine Embassy). Pablo Picasso: prints, Plants & Birds. Paintings, drawings and prints by Alf Freedberg (all from Museum's collection). Today: 9-12; tomorrow: 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: Ornaments of all Countries, 9-12.
Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts: Students' Exhibition, 10-1.
• Zoo:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:—
Dolphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 28978.
• Y.O.A. House:—
Oneg Shabbat for Tourists, 9.30.
• Tourist Service:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 24635, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions:—
Art Gallery, Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
• Tel Aviv Museum:—
Dizengoff House:— Exhibition of paintings, sketches and prints by Shraga Weil. Contemporary Japanese Graphic Art. Closing tomorrow. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Exhibition of pictures in metal colours by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda. Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 8-10.

HAIFA

• Circus:—
Warsaw Circus, Paris Sq., (Hamra). Today: 3 p.m.; tomorrow: 7, 9.15.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Morning Music Hour:—
Organ and recordings of Paganini's 2nd Concerto (op. 7) for Violin and Orchestra, and Mendelssohn's Ruy Blas Overture. Public Welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.
• Exhibitions:—
Artist House: Works by Iceland's foremost painters. (patronage of Iceland Consulate General). Opening by Mr. Mordecai Ardon, Art Adviser, Ministry of Education and Culture, 12 noon. Paintings by Paul Kerner, opening by Dr. Yehuda Marton, 11 a.m. Paintings by Dov Ben-David, opening by Mr. Gary Bertini, 11.40 p.m.
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Paintings by Ruth Horam-Arnan. Israel paintings and sculpture. Today: 10-1, 3-6, Tomorrow: 10-2.

TEL AVIV

• Levant Fair:—
Ein Hod Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Tel Aviv Pavilion; dancing at Flying Carmel Inn. Saturday evening until midnight.
• Theatre:—
Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 8.30.
Ohel: "The Brave Soldier Schwelk," 8.30.
• Israel National Opera:—
"Aida," 9.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibition:—
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 10-2. Admission free.
1. Oil paintings by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda.
2. Ceramics by Hannah Zuntz-Charag. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall, 10-1; 4-7.
"The Sea" — Association of Painters and Sculptors, Chagall House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7.

KFAR WARBURG

• Theatre:—
Habimah: "Mademoiselle," 8.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. July 30: "Mademoiselle"—Kfar Warburg. "Visit of the Old Lady." Sun. July 31: "Mademoiselle." Shaar Hanegev: "Visit of the Old Lady." Tues. August 2: "Mademoiselle." Pardess Hanna: "Visit of the Old Lady." Wed. Aug. 3: "Mademoiselle" — Safad. Thurs. Aug. 4: "Mademoiselle" — Natanya.
All performances are held at Beit Habimah and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. July 30 — "Aida." Tues. August 2: "Aida." Wed. Aug. 3: "La Perichole."
All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m.

HINGA BAR
Renovated and fully air-conditioned
40 Geula, Tel Aviv,
Tel. 20212, 62209.
New international programme incl. strip-tease.

DAILY TOURS
• Every Day
• Everywhere
• Sightseeing Ltd.
Tel Aviv, 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 29777
Haifa: 4 Rehov Safed Tel. 6218
Special Reduction for students & children
A Canadian-American Co.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
AIDA
Opera by Verdi
Tomorrow, Sat., July 30
Tues., Aug. 2; Sat., Aug. 6
LA PERICHOLE
Offenbach's Sparkling Operetta
Wed. August 9
LA TRAVIATA
Mon. August
All Seats start at 5.20
Tickets at the Box Office
10 to 1 4.00 p.m. Tel. 2760
Pat. Ramat Gan

ASHKELON

The Land is yours - with Egged Tours
DAILY TOURS
to all parts of the country
Luxurious buses—
Experienced guides
BOOKING & INFORMATION:
JERUSALEM: EGGED TOURS, 42 Jaffa Rd., Zion Sq., Tel. 4000
TEL AVIV: EGGED-DAN TOURS, 59 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 83604
HAIFA: EGGED TOURS, 5 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 66151, 104 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 66974; 66181
AND AT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

Limited number of vacancies
For the 4th term only
August 16-30
Boarding and Daytime
KAITANA
Filtered Olympic Swimming Pool
Register your children now
Particulars from Validor, Herzliya-Pituah
Tel. 932433/4
Transport by Koppel, Tchernikhovsky corner Allenby, Tel Aviv.

Attention All American Tourists
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, NEW YORK, ships regularly from Israel to all parts of America and Canada through Collective B/L.
Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time.
TRANSLLOYD LTD.
Tel Aviv 21 Rehov Lilienblum
Transport Service: Haifa Tel. 67012

SALE 2000 Single Pairs
IL 3.95
at
COMFORT AND COMFY
SHOE SHOPS
23 Rehov Ben Yehuda — The Pillars, Jaffa Rd.
JERUSALEM
beginning on Monday, August 1, 1960
B.D. ADVTG. Jerusalem

ISRAEL PLAYHOUSE presents IN ENGLISH
Tomorrow, Saturday, July 30 — Dan Hotel Club, 9.30 p.m.
"SO YOU'VE COME TO ISRAEL"
Sun., July 31, Wed., Aug. 3, Z.O.A. House, 8.45 p.m.
"3 FACES OF ISRAEL"
Tickets: Tel Aviv, Gov't Tourist Office; leading hotels; Z.O.A. House (4-8.30 p.m.) For reservations please call 67020 or 67035, Tel Aviv.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	40	14–28	12–28
Tiberias	37	24–34	24–35
Haifa Port	34	24–29	24–29
Natanya	33	23–30	22–30
T.A. Kirya	33	21–30	20–30
T.A. Port	30	24–28	24–28
Lydda Airp.	40	15–30	19–31
Jerusalem	36	16–27	16–26
Beersheba	34	16–32	16–32
Eilat	50	25–37	24–36

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature ranges yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Eliezer Davidman and Gavriel Dubitsky, the Israel tennis stars, from a series of exhibition games in Cyprus and Turkey (by El Al).

Prof. Y. Shiff, of the Physics Department of Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., from Istanbul as guest of the Weizmann Institute (by El Al).

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Schacht of South Orange, New Jersey; and Dr. and Mrs. Jules Blankfein of Flushing, New York — under the auspices of the Israel Bond Organization.

Mr. James Macfarland, the new Press Attache of the American Embassy (in s.s. Atlantic).

DEPARTURES

Mr. David H. Zysman, Executive Director of the Chicago Israel Bond Campaign, after three weeks in the country as leader of the Chicago Israel Bond Delegation.

Miss Anita Moschyta, the Swiss fashion designer, for Zurich, after a five week visit (by Olympic Airways).

Miss Lola Beer-Tibner, for Rome and Paris, to prepare the Israel Bond Drive joint Italian-Israel fashion shows in the U.S. (by Alitalia).

Mr. Moshe Weinglass, member of the Presidium of the Manufacturers Association, for a business trip to Western Europe and the U.S.

PRACTISING OPTICIANS in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Jerusalem, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, and Petah Tikvah will work from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. during August.

Tucker Appears

TEL AVIV. — Richard Tucker on Thursday night sang the leading tenor role in the concert performance of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," bringing to a close the 1959-60 season of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

It was Tucker's indisposition last Tuesday night that kept the Orchestra from performing the opera and resulted in a near riot among disappointed music lovers in the Mann Auditorium.

Zinder Submits Plans For Central Information Bureau

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Plans for a central information bureau have been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office by Mr. Zvi Zinder, Director of Broadcasting Services, a spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday.

Mr. Zinder is the most likely candidate to head the new bureau.

The plans for the proposed bureau were sent to the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Teddy Kollek, who commissioned Mr. Zinder to draw them up. Mr. Kollek is scheduled to return from abroad today.

The Prime Minister's Office announced yesterday that Mr. Zinder has taken leave and that his Deputy, Mr. Hanoch Givton, was appointed Acting Director of the Broadcasting Services as of last Wednesday.

It is thought that Mr. Zinder will not return to the post.

The plans provide for a "first phase," calling for closer coordination among the services which are already under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's Office, such as the Broadcasting Services, the Government Press Office, and the Government Tourist Corporation.

The "second phase" is at present unclear, the spokesman said. This involves coordination with, and perhaps in some cases the transfer of, information agencies now outside the Prime Minister's Office, including the Jewish Agency. It may be assumed that the chief uncertainty in this second phase is the fate of the Government Information and Civic Education Service (Minhal Ha'hasbara), now in the Ministry of Education. The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, recently declared his opposition to any change in the status of the Service.

The spokesman, in answer to a question, said that the Prime Minister, in his statement in the Knesset recently, in reply to a question by Dr. Elimelech Rimalt (G.Z.), had said that no "public authority" for information was planned. In this the public, which presumably also meant the parties, would have been represented.

As distinct from this, the spokesman said, the planned Central Information Bureau would be a Government office, like any other.

Hausner to Plead Rabbinate Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, will represent the respondents in the hearing of a temporary injunction granted by the High Court on Wednesday preventing Rabbi Y. L. Maimon from convening the Chief Rabbinate elections committee.

The injunction was granted at the request of a B'nei B'rak resident against the Minister for Religious Affairs; Rabbi Maimon; and Rabbi Amram Aburavia, whose appointment to the elections committee was later invalidated by the Chief Rabbinate Council.

Mr. Hausner began consultations with the respondents yesterday. It is expected that their reply will be ready in about a week's time.

Sources of both sides to the elections dispute — the Chief Rabbinate and the Ministry for Religious Affairs — yesterday charged that the other was the inspiration behind the application to the High Court.

Foreign Minister On Northern Border

TIBERIAS. — Foreign Minister Golda Meir toured the Northern border yesterday, visiting settlements from Dan to Tel Katzir.

She was accompanied by Dr. A. Biran, head of the Ministry's Armistice Affairs Department; Aluf Meir Zorea, O.C. Northern Command; Sgan-Aluf Ya'acov Monbaz; and Rav-Seren S. Gatt. They stopped at Gonen, Gadot and Tel Katzir.

Mrs. Meir talked with a group of Hadassah women touring the country whom she met at lunch at Ayelet Hashahar. She also visited the Hula Reclamation Area. In the late afternoon she was met by Mayor Moshe Czachar of Tiberias at the Hapoel football grounds here, from where she took off for the South by helicopter.

Comprehensive Jewish Encyclopedia Begun

Work will begin in a few months on a "unique type" of Jewish encyclopedia that will be published by the Massada firm here in 10 volumes. The "most adequate Jewish scholars the world over" will contribute to the encyclopedia, which is expected to take four years to complete.

These details were given *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday by Prof. Abraham A. Newman, President of Dropsie College in Philadelphia, who is now winding up a month's visit as consultant to Massada in setting up the project.

Prof. Newman said that the chapter on Jews in America, for instance, would give not only factual details but an appreciation of Jews in American literature. "It will give to both the Jewish and non-Jewish reader a concept of the place of Jews in the world and the place of the world in Jewish consciousness," he said.

Prof. Newman said the last Jewish encyclopedia of importance was published by Funk and Wagnall in 1908.

Jewish Legion Home

Vetgrans of the Jewish Legion in the U.S. will extend all possible financial aid to complete Beit Hagedudim — a conference centre, library and museum — which is going up at Kfar Avihail, it was stated yesterday by Mr. Judah Lapson, of the U.S., the new Chairman of the League of Jewish Legion Veterans.

The first Chairman of the League was the late Mayor of Jerusalem, Gershon Agron.

Mlle. Who Wanted to Be Sabra

Paulette Bourdet, 15, (left) being welcomed at Lydda Airport on Thursday by Miss Ruth Koppel of the Cultural Division of the Foreign Ministry. (Photo Karmasin)

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Fifteen-year-old Paulette Bourdet, who would like "to have been born in Israel," arrived here by Air France on Wednesday night for a 10-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Daughter of a farm labourer in remote Correze village, in Central France, Paulette stated her wish in a class essay on the subject "If I Were Born Again."

The plane tickets were provided by the French-Israel Inter-Parliamentary Committee. Paulette will see Israel in the company of two French-speaking girls her own age from Jerusalem, Dafna Fischer and Shulamit Lambert.

Ex-Israelis Among Refugees Arriving Here from Katanga

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Nine immigrants from Katanga, refugees from the Elisabethville riots of two weeks ago, arrived here on Thursday in a Flying Tiger plane.

"Of all my property, all I have left is one suit," said Mr. Jacob Shalom, who owned a grocery in the capital of Katanga. After his shop was burned and looted, he fled to Southern Rhodesia, along with many other refugees. They were received with open arms.

He said that there are about a thousand Jewish refugees from the Congo in Sallabury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Shalom emigrated from Palestine to the Congo 22 years ago.

Mrs. Gordona Ben-Atar, who arrived with two infants in her arms, is a *sabra* who emigrated to the Congo seven years ago.

Tshombe Leaves

Mr. Thomas Tshombe, brother of the Katanga Premier, left Israel yesterday for Greece, by Olympic Airway, after a two-week visit.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Tshombe was here not as guest of the Foreign Ministry, but of Keren Hayesod. The spokesman was replying to a question regarding the interview with Mr. Tshombe which appeared in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*. He said that Mr. Tshombe's visit, which was sponsored by the Elisabethville Jewish community and the local Keren Hayesod representative, had been arranged long before the Congo gained independence.

SABENA RESUMING COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Sabena will resume its regular commercial flights here on August 1. It will be recalled that all the airline's planes were coopted to fly some 35,000 persons from the Congo to Belgium. *(Itim)*

Prof. Sitte Remanded Another Fortnight

TEL AVIV. — Prof. Kurt Sitte, the Technion physicist accused of revealing information to the agent of a foreign power, was remanded for an additional 15 days by the Tel Aviv Chief Magistrate, Mr. Y. Segal, on Thursday.

Prof. Sitte appeared in the Judge's chambers without counsel.

Haifa Customs Team Makes Large Haul

HAIFA. — Contraband goods worth tens of thousands of pounds were seized at the Port gate yesterday morning. They were discovered in the course of a routine inspection by a "surprise inspection unit" of the Customs Investigation and Control Department.

One person was arrested.

The goods were brought to Israel in a lift van which the importers declared contained "personal effects" of a temporary resident. It took all day yesterday to sort the haul, which was described by the customs authorities as "a miniature department store."

When discovered, the goods were on the way to a bonded warehouse.

Grossinger Library

REHOVOT. — The Grossinger Biological Library, established by the "fabulous Jenny Grossinger," proprietress of Grossinger's Hotel in New York State's Catskill Mountains, was dedicated at the Weizmann Institute on Thursday in memory of Mrs. Grossinger's parents. Mrs. Grossinger did not attend the ceremony, but cabled her greetings.

Mr. Henry Temes, who heads the Grossinger Library Committee, pledged that he and Jenny Grossinger's other friends would devote themselves to expanding the Library.

Sahar Charged With Perjury

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Ambassador to Vienna and former Inspector-General of Police, was yesterday charged by police with having perjured himself in giving testimony before the District Court during the Amos Ben-Gurion libel suit against Shurat Hamitnadvim.

He was released on personal bail of IL1,000 by Magistrate Y. Segal.

Mr. Sahar arrived at the Magistrate's office in the court building in Rehov Yehuda Halevi at 10.30 in the morning. He was accompanied by Nitzav M. Sela, Head of the Police Investigations Branch, and by his lawyer, Mr. Y. S. Shapiro.

In charging Mr. Sahar, Nitzav Sela asked the Magistrate to issue a detention order. Mr. Shapiro requested release on bail, stating this would be "entirely sufficient in this case. Mr. Sahar returned to Israel and requested to be put on trial so as to clear up the whole matter," said counsel.

Year's Jail, Heavy Fine For Unlicensed Driver

TEL AVIV. — A one-year prison term, a IL1,525 fine and a ban on receiving a driving licence for three years were imposed yesterday on Suad Paulette, 21, of the Hatikva Quarter.

He was found guilty by Traffic Magistrate H. Steinberg of driving a taxi without either a licence or insurance papers and of causing an accident and failing to notify the police.

The prosecution said the accused had failed his driving test several times. One night during November 1958, he stopped his taxi at the corner of Arlosoroff and Shlomo Hamelech Streets to pick up passengers. One of the doors did not close properly, and when the taxi started to move, the door swung open and injured a woman pedestrian.

Paulette drove on and did not report the accident.

Daughter Faints From Beating Over 15 Agora

RAMLE. — Bib Abu Laban was remanded for ten days here yesterday, charged with beating his 13-year-old daughter Safia unconscious.

On Wednesday, Abu Laban sent his daughter to market to sell vegetables, and expected her to return with IL1. However, her sales brought in only 85 agora.

The father then allegedly chained her to her bed and beat her.

Safia's cries alarmed the neighbours who called the police. They had to break the door down to enter. The girl was taken unconscious to Assaf Harofe Hospital.

Her mother was in the same hospital at the time giving birth to a boy.

Fink Jailed for Selling Drugs

TEL AVIV. — Psychologist Dr. Jean Fink was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined IL500 yesterday after being found guilty by the District Court of selling a bottle of morphine to a drug addict.

Dr. Fink announced he would appeal the verdict, handed down by Relieving President M. Kennet.

The charge against Dr. Fink was that in September 1958 he sold a bottle of morphine to Uri Cohen, a known addict, for IL25. He was also charged with being in possession of a second bottle of morphine, which he intended selling to Cohen.

Judge Kennet described Cohen as a liar, adding that Dr. Fink was also not telling the entire truth. The evidence of the two doctors who appeared as character witnesses was for the most part unreliable, the Judge added.

He rejected Fink's claim that he gave Cohen the drug in order to gain his confidence and then hospitalise him at Kfar Ganim, the hospital of which he was director. Judge Kennet ruled that Dr. Fink had no right to supply morphine to a sick person who was not his patient.

"It is possible that Cohen knew things about Dr. Fink that the latter was anxious to hide, and thought that the best way to do so was to get rid of Cohen by supplying him with drugs and hospitalizing him," Judge Kennet said. The accused also obtained morphine for the Kfar Ganim hospital, but it had been shown in court that it never reached its destination, he added.

Dr. Fink claimed he had been "framed" by an underworld character named "Berele," who had put Cohen up to his act.

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Sapir Opens IL18m. Textile Plant in Upper Nazareth

NAZARETH. — The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, yesterday cut the ribbon across the entrance to the new IL18m. textile plant in Upper Nazareth.

It is expected that the initial staff of 400 will be increased to 700 within a year. The plant will begin with the manufacture of poplin and raincoat materials, eventually branching out into the production of some 80 kinds of high-grade cloth. Most of the material will be exported, principally to the U.S.

At a press conference earlier in the day, Mr. Jimmy Levy, Chairman of the plant's Board of Directors, which includes Swiss and French investors, said the 322-dunam plant was erected in Upper Nazareth at the suggestion of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who had the new immigrant community there in mind.

Modern equipment was imported from England, Italy, Switzerland and Holland.

A total of IL12m. has so far been invested in the plant, of which IL7m. was in the form of Government loans. Another IL4m. will be invested to complete the plant.

German Supermarts Take Israel Goods

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Two West German supermarket chains have placed orders here for agricultural and industrial commodities that they want to introduce to the German public.

An eight-man team, representing the Kaufhof and Kaufhalle chains, left Israel on Thursday after inspecting the products of dozens of Israel enterprises during a 10-day tour. The Germans were satisfied with what they had seen, but demanded considerable improvement in packing and greater punctuality in filling orders.

Products taken on trial include fruit preserves, ladies' and men's fashions (with modifications to suit German taste), and sweets.

Agricultural goods, including eggs, frozen fowl, tomatoes, melons and grapes, are to be hauled in special refrigerated ships as well as air freighted. *(Itim)*

Atid Dissolution Again Postponed

HAIFA. — A last-minute Treasury demand that the debts of the Atid Navigation Company be guaranteed by both of the partners — Kibbutz Hame'uhad and Jens Borchard Ltd. — put a temporary stop yesterday to the dissolution of the company.

The partners were about to draw lots to see who would get the firm's four freighters (Atid, Amal, Palmach, and Palyam) when the Finance Ministry entered the picture with its demand. The managers of both companies will have to put a personal guarantee.

Atid has broken up over differences of opinion among the partners. Two of the company's ships have been idle for four months while the partners wound up their affairs.

Pal.-British Bank On Usury Charge

TEL AVIV. — Charging usurious interest rates, conditioning extension of loans on the purchase of shares, and failing to produce a copy of the annual balance sheet on request of the Bank Examiner, were some of the charges levied against the Palestine-British Bank of Tel Aviv, and its Director, Mr. Yehoshua Benzion, in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Menahem Ilan, charged that in March 1957, Mr. Benzion had instructed the Bank's branches to charge 18 per cent interest on loans. The transactions — a violation of the law limiting interest to 11 per cent — were made under cover of issuing preferred shares pegged to loans.

22% on IL350

The charge sheet went on to state that in July 1957, the accused charged interest of 22 per cent on a loan of IL350 to Mr. Zvi Weiss, of Natanya. A year later, the accused charged the same Zvi Weiss 17 per cent on a loan of IL340.

In January 1958, Mr. Zvi Avish allegedly paid the accused 19 per cent interest on a loan of IL1,500. Some months later, the same man was forced to pay the bank 21 per cent interest on a loan of IL1,000.

Another alleged victim, Mr. Moshe Wohl, of Natanya, had to pay 22½ per cent on a loan of IL2,000.

One of the other serious charges brought against the Bank was that in June 1959 both the main office in Tel Aviv and the Natanya branch could not furnish a copy of the latest balance sheet when requested to do so by the Bank Examiner.

Vigorous Rally On New York Market

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market mounted a vigorous rally early Thursday following the cut in margin requirements for stock purchases.

The Federal Reserve Board late Wednesday sliced margins to 70 per cent from 90 per cent, thus lightening the "down payment" needed for stocks.

The list advanced on a broad front and the ticker tape lagged behind transactions in the initial rush to buy.

Most of the market standbys advanced from fractions to a dollar or so, while the more volatile issues among electronics, vending machines, and other "growth" fields rose from two to more than four dollars.

High-priced International Business Machines advanced eight dollars.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 28, 1960

85%	Town Units	
85%	Bayit, Ltd.	
85%	Dollars Loan	
85%	Shapira Loan A	
85%	" " B	
85%	" " C	
85%	" " D	
4 %	" "	
4½%	Pal. Elect. 37/53	
4½%	Pal. Elect. 53/60	
5½%	Local Authority	
4 %	" "	
4½%	Karen Hayesod	
4 %	" "	
4½%	Razuco	
5%	Igroth	
4 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	
4 %	Isr. Leumi Invest.	
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi ex rights	
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	
	Isr. Leumi Invest.	
	Elite's Investment	
	Africa Pal. Invest.	
	Isr. Land Devlp.	
	Ata Textile	
	Moller Textile	
	Assia & Beirano	
	Pal. Potash	
	Tera Pharmac.	
	Palas. Cold Store	
	Am. Isr. Pan. Mills	
	Delek	
	Delek (31/12 Div.)	
	Jordan	
	Razuco	
	P.E.C. ord. stock	
	Alliance	
	Mortgage Sav. Bank	

B: Buyers only. B: ex Div/Coupon

Free Market quotations	28/7	29/7
Housing Savings 4%	98½ B.	98½ B.
Housing Savings 5%	97½	97½
Housing Premium (IL50 —)	54½	55½
Pounder's Dead Sea Works	140	147
Landseh	6¾	7.4
Naphta	144	139½-143
P I A	1402	1404
Bank	168.5	167.5

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds: Lower
Index Bonds: Firm
Shares: Friendly

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisers

Vacancy
First-Class
Independent Clerk
(man or woman)
for well-known Jerusalem commercial firm.
First rate Hebrew and English (French an asset). Thorough grounding in independent book-keeping, and typing in both languages.
Apply: P.O.B. 537, Jerusalem.

Sharett Would Waive Oath Of Loyalty for Americans

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIT BERL. — Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., yesterday disclosed that he would initiate legislation to amend the Civil Service regulations, so that no loyalty oath would be required. This would exclude posts in the Foreign and Defence Ministries, however, he explained.

Addressing a symposium on Americans in Israel in the Mapai college here, Mr. Sharett said the legislation would ease the problems of American Jews who wished to retain their U.S. citizenship and work in Israel. He opposed compulsion on this score, and urged tolerance for their understandable desire not to cut themselves off entirely from the U.S.

The audience consisted of a group of American Labour Zionist leaders, and a number of American college and high school students on a Jewish Agency summer course. Among the speakers were several veteran American settlers who have attained prominence in Israel.

Prominent Ex-Americans

Prof. Emmanuel Guttman, of the Hebrew University, noted that many Americans have reached leading positions in Israel — among them Henrietta Szold, Judah Magnes, Golda Meir, Gershon Agron. Although it was estimated that there were some 7,000 Americans residing in Israel, no one knew for sure the exact number as no survey had been made.

The Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, Mr. Ted Lurie, declared that "the driving force which brought American Jews to this country was a rejection of the American way of life and a search for Jewish values." He admitted that it was not easy to become an Israeli. "In fact Israelis are not interested in making new Israelis, out of immigrants, even out of the so-called 'Anglo-Saxim'."

Mr. Murray Weingarten of Kibbutz Gesher Haziv noted that American settlers founded 25 settlements in Israel, and 1,500 adults lived in kibbutzim.

The difference between the American visitors and the former Americans was most marked when Rabbi Joseph Miller, of Los Angeles, complained: "The Israelis don't want Americans!" to which Mr. Lurie replied: "There are no hyphenated Jews in Israel." Mr. Weingarten declared: "It isn't a question of who wants me. It is a matter of whether I want to be here."

B-G: Hebrew Study First and Foremost

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister declared on Thursday that the development of Hebrew education was the first requirement for American Jews if they wished to live a fuller Jewish life.

During an hour-long conversation with a group of American Labour Zionist leaders at the Ministry of Defence offices, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that second in importance was the need to develop strong personal ties with Israel. This could take the form either of frequent visits, study groups or financial investment in Israel.

Last but not least, he urged American Jews to come and settle here.

The group is now winding up a four-week seminar organized by the Department for English-Speaking Countries of Ihud Olami, Mapai's organization abroad.

One of the group asked Mr. Ben-Gurion: "In the light of your statement that there was no longer any difference between Zionists and non-Zionists, is it advisable to give up our organization and stop being Labour Zionists?"

Mr. Ben-Gurion replied: "No, but I think you should do much more."

No. 162631 Wins Top Payis Prize

The Grand Prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis lottery was won by No. 162631. No. 401620 won IL10,000.

All tickets ending in 4 or 9 won IL2, while IL40 went to all those ending in 7263; 7410; 1096; 3544; 2225; 3160; 5963; and 0867.

IL1,000 was won by Nos.: 381607; 267705; 180012; 290856; 486343; 322060; 229235; 171206; 167390; 325476.

IL500 was won by Nos.: 362744; 100681; 266744; 138181; 258705; 108134; 286397; 248780; 154023; 49829; 243196; 322309; 236100; 332940; 354439; 453999; 300668; 264864; 146703; 475670.

IL200 was won by Nos.: 428009; 305263; 267260; 345825; 122251; 214714; 302963; 432409; 253609; 347272; 349864; 213028; 316847; 353126; 467887; 194339; 163044; 301932; 101759; 258455; 280899; 169864; 306361; 444899; 244263; 339153; 146447; 169084; 011809; 307897; 190689; 303834; 264399; 109838; 134801; 235599; 141771; 204705; 174945; 236988; 011587; 309660; 468543; 284401.

Winners of IL100 were Nos.: 152885; 253441; 483187; 430668; 306725; 363180; 283604; 137146; 271774; 349819; 301417; 266811; 357429; 447434; 295796; 115626; 423119; 455873; 309705; 483272; 366481; 451434; 452252; 472554; 369560; 168739; 491710; 278185; 342583; 395387; 142322; 184010; 171461; 288013; 156469; 467758; 473234; 329081; 118729; 101802; 461217; 208540; 188448; 458867; 104308; 401746; 171020; 406748; 451976; 315880; 433214; 342978; 414349; 138308; 438893; 470554; 277341; 367170; 451804; 108549; 283736; 306430; 496430; 367146; 396869; 116484; 359765; 229833; 287725; 496660; 423500; 473139; 403730; 117454; 438785; 376806; 492413; 398452; 227258; 355716; 283944; 448599; 441835; 349021; 146592; 449943; 368871; 496436; 179858; 417182.

First-Class English Manuscript Typist
can earn IL30 for 4 hours work.
Shifts from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily.
Continuous full-time or part-time employment offered.
Apply in writing, stating full particulars, to: "Typists," P.O.B. 7145, Jerusalem.

VACANCY: RESPONSIBLE CLERK
(male/female)
for large Jerusalem bookshop
(stocking books in Hebrew, English and French) full time position. Good prospects for person with suitable experience and education. Hebrew and English essential.
Apply in own writing, enclosing references, to: No. 22500, P.O.B. 1129, Tel Aviv.

Change of Address

The Head Office of Hitahdut Olei Britannia and the Jerusalem Branch of The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland have moved to THE TOURING CLUB, 9 Alkalai Street, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

The Telephone Number will be 5783, until further notice.

The Preparatory Committee of the International Seminar on Vocational Guidance for the Handicapped, 1960

asks all persons interested in participating in the Seminar to forward their applications not later than Sunday, August 7, 1960.

The Committee's address is: P.O.B. 1406, Jerusalem.

● All public institutions and voluntary organizations connected with guidance and rehabilitation are hereby invited to take part in the opening ceremony, which will take place at the Wise Auditorium of the Hebrew University on Monday, August 22, at 8 p.m.

(No invitations will be sent.)

Yiddish Popular Theatre Premiere
NAPOLEON'S OITZER
(Napoleon's Treasure)
A Comedy in 3 Acts
by
Sholem Aleichem
NAHARIYA: Amphitheatre, Tonight.
TEL AVIV: Z.O.A. Garden, tomorrow night.
GIVATAYIM: Noga, Sunday, July 31
RAANANA: Orot, Tuesday August 2
ACRE: Gan Eden, Wed. August 3
HERZLIYA: Tiferet, Thursday, August 4
HAIFA: Orah, Friday, August 5
All performances commence at 8.30 p.m.

The funeral of
JACOB MOUCHLY
ENGINEER
who passed away in Zurich
will leave from the home of the deceased at Rehov Mahanayim, Mount Carmel, Haifa, on Sunday, July 31, 1960, at 3 p.m., for the Binyamina Cemetery.
THE BEREAVED FAMILY

We regret to announce the passing of our devoted employee and colleague
OTTO REIMER
after prolonged illness.
Management and Staff
Fertilizers & Chemicals, Ltd.
The funeral will take place on Friday, July 29, at 12 noon at the Protestant Cemetery, Khayat Beach, Haifa.
A bus will leave at 11.15 a.m. from the home of the deceased, Golomb Street, Kiryat Haim Gimmel.

Office for Technical & Electrical Work
M. POMERANTZ (HADARI)
13 Rehov Ben Yehuda
Pinat Nahum, Jerusalem
Tel. 63334
Cordial Greetings to Hadassah and the Hebrew University on the dedication of The new Medical Centre
CONTRACTORS FOR THE ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND EXTERNAL LIGHTING AT THE NURSES SCHOOL, BLOCKS 5, 6, 7, AT THE HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTRE IN JERUSALEM.

Maimd
UNBELIEVABLE— BUT TRUE!!
That's what everybody says about our most successful
SEASONAL SALE
Our top quality fashions are the latest styles!
Our prices are the lowest!
WANT PROOF?
THEN STOP BY TODAY!!

TO EILAT
AND GALILEE
COMBINED TOURS:
BY PLANE
BY COACH
BY BOAT

Make your reservations at:
"Egged Dan," Tel Aviv, 59 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 53004
"ARKIA," Tel Aviv, 38 Rehov Mapu, Tel. 61262/3; and at your travel agent.
EGGED-ARKIA
(E. I. D.) ISRAEL INLAND AIRLINES LTD.

Paris Letter — *By Maurice Carr*

FRANCE FIGHTS ALCOHOLISM

IT is Charles de Gaulle's mission to remould the people of France until they attain the symbolic perfection of the graven stone images of Marianne, that adorn all public buildings in the land.

Now, in pursuit of this ideal, the Government of the Fifth Republic recently saw fit, among other things, to lay before Parliament a concerted plan of action "to combat the social scourges of cancer, tuberculosis, heart and circulatory diseases, alcoholism, and prostitution."

Why, the uninitiated may wonder, were such ill-assorted maladies of civilisation jumbled up together in one Bill? There was crafty method in this seeming legislative madness. The Government hoped that in the general crusade against latter-day dragons, certain unpopular measures against alcoholism might pass unnoticed and unchallenged. The ruse worked — up to a point. After an affirmative vote by the National Assembly, the Senate said nay.

For once, national unity was restored. Communists and Socialists joined with Right-Wingers and neo-Fascists in opposition to the anti-alcohol campaign. The chosen representatives of the electorate realised that democracy itself was at stake. The knew that to interfere with the flow or liquor was flagrantly to flout the will of the nation. After all, Marie Antoinette lost her head after suggesting that the hungry masses should eat cake when they had no bread. And parliamentarians could just as easily lose their seats if, going to the opposite extreme, they urged the people to quench their thirst with water instead of wine.

Home-Distillers

Not that there was — or ever conceivably could be — any question of prohibition in so civilized a country as France. What the Government wanted was to establish some kind of order where anarchy has hitherto prevailed. The aim, above all, was to bring under control the three to four million Frenchmen who, by virtue of a century-old tradition, are entitled to distil from their home-grown fruit 10 litres of neat alcohol a year for their own household consumption, free of tax.

In principle, there is nothing unreasonable about this privilege. In practice, however, it is wildly abused. The *bouilleurs de cru*, as the private distillers are called, are apt to overstep the authorized limit. It takes precisely a minute and 15 seconds to produce 10 litres of alcohol on one of the usual itinerant stills. Yet for some reason on many a farm, especially in Normandy where rotten apples are turned into magnificent Calvados liqueur, distillation goes on for two days and two night without cease.

Bootleggers Busy

The surplus alcohol is bought up by bootleggers who are organised in most efficient and gentlemanly gangs. They never shoot it out among themselves, or take each other for a ride. In fact, they have never been in the news, except for one occasion lately when the police seized an illicit consignment of 600,000 litres of liquor. For the rest, the gigantic road tankers full of "moonshine" rumble into the cities from the countryside unhindered if not unseen.

It is reckoned that payment of tax is thus evaded on half the amount of all the liquor imbibed in France. With their fabulous profits, the bootleggers can well afford to buy favours in places high and low. Moreover, enjoying as they do the support of the five million Frenchmen who earn their livelihood one way or another as purveyors of alcoholic beverages, to say nothing of the sympathy of untold millions of drinkers, the liquor magnates represent easily the most powerful of all lobbies behind the political scenes. Little wonder, then, that Pierre Mendès-France was promptly turned out of office when he began demonstratively to drink milk in the National Assembly.

The other day, the Government, undaunted by the Senate's initial refusal, returned to the charge, triumphantly. Prime Minister Michel Debré bullied and shamed Parliament into granting him temporary dictatorial powers to clean up alcoholism and prostitution plus — this was an afterthought thrown in by a Deputy and accepted by the Government at the last moment — homosexuality.

Lost Week-Ends

In a speech as fierce as it was brief, the Premier as it were picked up a paint-brush and daubed Marianne's nose a clownish scarlet — with statistics. Alcoholism, he said, causes twice as many fatalities in France as do road accidents. Half of all crimes in this country are committed under the influence of alcohol. In every three out of four cases of homes abandoned by the breadwinner, alcoholism — not love — is to blame. Half the inmates of all lunatic asylums are alcoholics.

Since 1946 — during World War II there was a dearth of liquor in France — developments have taken what M. Debré described as a "tragic course." The number of annual deaths due to alcoholism has multiplied twelvefold; the number of admissions of "lost weekenders" into psychiatric institutions — eighteenfold. It has been estimated by the Auditors of the French Treasury that alcoholism costs the State some 200,000m. francs (about IL100m.) a year in hospital care, imprisonment and assistance to dependants. The revenue from tax on liquor is less than a third of this sum.

In the ensuing debate, only one solitary Deputy dared to endorse openly the Government's plea for reforms. He was M. Claudius-Petit, a former Minister, notorious as an abstinence fanatic. "What," he demanded, "is the use of defending the French flag in the world, if at home we are incapable of getting the better of an evil that destroys human dignity?"

Verbal Intoxication

The Socialist spokesman, M. Pierre Bourgeois, protested that M. Debré was once again trying to sap the authority of Parliament. Another orator blurted out that he and his colleagues had all received gift cases of a well-known apéritif, which possibly accounted for the peculiar eloquence which resounded through the august Chamber and of which here are a few characteristic examples:

M. Villon (Communist): "We reject the authoritarian implementation of a policy (against alcoholism) which is contrary to the interests of the poor."

Count de Montesquiou (Right-Wing): "The Government proposal is a Trojan horse, a Harlequin's cloak concealing the real problems of the day. There are grave goings-on in the world at large, and in Europe itself poverty begets Communism, while Mr. Khrushchev moves his pawns in the NATO countries. Yet, for all that, French wine, produced by incomparable artists, is the glory of our civilization. Vine leaves grace the pillars of our cathedrals, and wine is one of the great symbols of the Christian religion. More taxation will only encourage more cheating."

M. Nader (Right-Wing): "The Government has been getting along nicely with the farmers, so why now tear up this page of an unfinished symphony? Let us rather turn our attention to prostitution. Why not let the State supervise and tax it?"

M. Claudius-Petit (interrupting): "The Pimp State!"

M. Nader: "What about the pimps who make millions and settle on the Riviera, where they play the art patrons? The *bouilleurs de cru* constitute a minor problem. Are you going to put your sacrilegious hand on the product of the trellis whose praises were sung by the *poilus* (French soldiers) of 1914 and which certainly helped them to win the war?"

So the verbal *bacchanale* went on, until at midnight the Deputies pressed buttons to record their vote electronically, and sheepishly they — and after them, the Senators — did the Government's bidding.

M. Debré promised not to abolish instantly the privilege of the *bouilleurs de cru*, but to wait for it to die out with them. Henceforth the privilege cannot be sold with the farm or bequeathed to heirs. Fruit juices and mineral waters, which are now more expensive than ordinary table wines, will be made cheaper. Every effort will be made to enlighten the public and encourage moderate drinking — no more than an aperitif, half a litre of wine and a digestif after meals.

As any visitor to the Louvre Museum can see for himself by examining the French paintings from the Middle Ages onwards, the noses of French men and women have steadily become less red and less bulbous century after century. Frenchmen today still take in twice as much alcohol as any other people on earth; but by and large they know how to hold the stuff, and how to become pickled in a refined way.

If much of the Gallic creative muse is derived from the bottle, the important thing is to learn where to stop; not too much, not too little. It is a delicate trick; but the Gaullist Fifth Republic means to master it.

CUBA'S UNEASY NEIGHBOURS

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON

LONDON (OPNS).— DURING his visit to London, President Arturo Frondizi, of Argentina, was asked about the attitude of his Government towards the Castro regime in Cuba. "One must accept the internal decisions of every State," he replied. "It is only when a State represents a danger to us or to other friendly countries that it is proper to take action in self-defence."

President Frondizi is a lawyer by profession, and this was a very proper exposition of standard Latin American theory — and usually practice — on international law. But it was not an answer to what the questioner meant, which was obviously: "what do you think about Castro?"

What in fact, do responsible people in other Latin American countries think about him? In the case of Argentina, the answer is that she is too far away, too uninvolved, and too preoccupied with her own affairs to worry much about Cuba (except for granting political asylum to Cubans who fall out with Castro).

But Castro's nearer neighbours are in a very different position, and they show two quite different reactions. The first one, held by the right-wing dictatorships of the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, is simple: outright hostility. This is natural, since Castro has made it plain that he will do everything possible to encourage the overthrow of their Governments. (It is also embarrassing for the United States in their quarrel with Castro: dictatorships are awkward allies).

The position of the more democratic Governments in the Caribbean area, notably Mexico, Costa Rica and Venezuela, is not so simple. All of them unreservedly welcomed the overthrow of General Batista by Castro's *26 de Julio* movement. Costa Rica and Venezuela both provided money, arms, volunteers and general encouragement to the revolutionary movement, and shortly after its triumphant conclusion in January 1959, Castro was given a hero's welcome by the citizens of Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, who had overthrown their own dictator a year before.

Doubts Creep In

But doubts began to creep in quite soon. Within a few months, ex-President José Figueres of Costa Rica, who had been one of Castro's most consistent backers, criticized the Cuban leader while appearing on the same platform with him in Havana. The substance of his complaint was that Castro was too indulgent towards the Communists. In the manner of the New Diplomacy, Castro snapped back at his guest.

With President Romulo Betancourt, of Venezuela, Castro's relations have been strained and ambivalent. Officially the two countries are the best of friends, but Betancourt is a conventional Social Democrat, who, despite his harsh treatment by the dictatorial Government of Perez Jimenez, believes in constitutional democracy rather than vengeance, and dislikes all forms of totalitarianism, including communism. Unlike Castro, he has been duly elected, and he is known to disapprove of Castro's failure to hold elections in Cuba.

Leaders such as these, and President Lopez Mateos of Mexico, also look with a nervous eye on Castro's lance-tilting at the United States — not because they necessarily approve of the things the U.S. does, but because they feel that shouting abuse at Washington and taking hasty anti-American actions are not the right way to set about redressing Latin America's grievances.

All the same, democratic Latin politicians recognize in Castro a representative of the "new wave" in the Hemisphere, of which they are themselves a part, and are quite aware that the great mass of their own electorates are emotionally Castrophile.

For both these reasons they refrain in general from saying publicly anything which might be construed as an attack on Castro, while privately counselling him to moderation. (Whether Castro pays the least attention to their advice is another question). At the same time, they equally urge the United States to try to avoid any action which might look so provocative to Cuba as to put the U.S. in the wrong in the eyes of the rest of the Continent.

Being an honest broker is a delicate matter, and it is very probable that, faced with the question Frondizi was asked, they would give an equally proper, and equally non-committal reply. Democratic Latin America, in fact, is keeping its fingers crossed.

Man Who Talks Back

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — HENRY Cabot Lodge, the handsome 58-year-old diplomat picked by Richard Nixon as his running mate, is known to millions of Americans as the man who talks back to the Russians.

In the eight years he has been the chief spokesman for the U.S. at the United Nations, his picture has appeared hundreds of times in newspapers and his words and actions recorded before television cameras.

Virtually on the eve of his selection in Chicago he was defending the U.S. in the U.N. Security Council against Soviet charges that a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance plane shot down by a Soviet fighter on July 1 was on a spy mission.

In that debate Mr. Lodge again used the strong, colourful language he has employed in talking back to the Russians.

But Lodge has proven also that he can negotiate with the Russians as well as talk back to them.

The newest accomplishment on this side of the ledger is the negotiation of an agreement which brought the Russians into a new U.N. Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space.

Lodge also proved his ability as a negotiator in helping break the deadlock over admission of new members in 1955, in obtaining the Suez cease-fire in 1956, and in creating the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East.

Strong Running Mate

When Lodge's name was first mentioned as a possibility for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination, most people here agreed he would be a strong running mate for Nixon. He is a man of tremendous physical energy and can be expected to speak powerfully and often for the Republican cause. His youthful appearance belies the fact he is seven times a grandfather.

He will welcome the chance to lock horns again with John F. Kennedy, who defeated him in the race for the Senate in Massachusetts in 1952, and battled his way to the Democratic Presidential nomination. Both are Harvard graduates.

He will no doubt pepper his campaign speeches with such phrases as "hornswoggle" and "cock-and-bull story" that he has used against the Soviet Union.

These phrases stole the headlines for him right out of the hands of the Russians. There is no doubt he will use similar tactics in competing for headlines with his Democratic opponents.

Lodge came to the U.N. after his defeat at the hands of Kennedy. He is regarded highly by President Eisenhower, and has attended the President's Cabinet sessions regularly in Washington. He has been picked for many overseas missions by Eisenhower, and was the man selected by him to accompany Soviet Premier Khrushchev on his tour of the United States last fall.

He has been in politics since 1932, and was elected to represent Massachusetts in the Senate for the first time in 1936, when he was only 34. His political career was interrupted by military service in World War II. He emerged as Lt.-Colonel after service with an American tank unit attached to the British Eigth Army in Libya, and with U.S. forces in Italy, Southern France and in Germany.

He is a former newspaperman, having worked eight years for the Boston evening "Transcript" and the New York "Herald Tribune" as reporter, foreign correspondent and editorial writer.

He credits his interest in politics to his famous grandfather, the first Henry Cabot Lodge, who served 31 years in the Senate and who could not be described by any means as an internationalist.

But Lodge has made plain that he believes the United Nations "is one of the great diplomatic facts of the world with which countries will have to cope whether they like it or not." However, he says, if member nations fail to put up men and money when the occasion calls for it, the U.N.'s future will not be bright.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

NASSER AND PERSIA

IT is a quite possible, writes **Herut**, that Nasser's outburst against Persia for "recognizing Israel" is due also to a hint or "advice" from the Kremlin that the time is ripe to whip up Middle East tension, especially with a country that is closely connected with the West, as America stands on the threshold of elections.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) opines that whether or not Persia establishes formal relations with us, Nasser's reaction to such a possibility points up the pointlessness and absence of logic in the Arabs' hostility to Israel and the need of different peoples to establish relations with us.

Haboker (General Zionist) ventures that perhaps we are looking for thought and reason where only heightened emotionalism exists, but it is as clear as day that Nasser sees in the Persian recognition a severe blow to himself, his policy and his prestige. And since Nasser is Israel's Enemy No. 1, we cannot regret his discomfiture even though we are anxious for a general abatement of tension in the region.

Hatsofe (National Religious) writes that Nasser's pathological drive for self-advertisement has earned him a degrading rejoinder from Teheran, exposing once and for all the baselessness of his attempt to picture the Moslem peoples as monolithic in their opposition to Israel. It may be hoped that this step by Persia will encourage other countries to follow and thus help break down the friction. **Ha'aretz** (non-party) observes that Israel desires peace and mutual relations with all countries; Nasser berates any country refusing to boycott Israel. It is clear who is working against Middle East peace.

Davar (Histadrut) brands Nasser as the "Al Capone of the Middle East," adding that his shameless intervention in the internal affairs of another country is not fortuitous but stems from his "Philosophy of the Revolution" according to which Egypt is the leading power in the Middle East, the Moslem world and the African continent and, as such, has the right to set policy for all of them. It is hoped that leaders in the Middle East and the rest of the world will take this lesson to heart and that Persia will stand firm and refuse to be frightened into retracting her decision.

MARGINAL COMMENT

The Republican Candidate

by Mendel Kohansky

THE procedure was unique in the history of American politics. The delegates went to the national convention knowing perfectly well who was going to be nominated; it had been decided at least two years ago. The only man who dared to challenge the decision had his political rug pulled out from under him months before the convention, and changed his status from an active candidate to a man who would respond to a "draft".

This unusual procedure is a tribute to the amazing political talents of Richard Nixon, who 18 years ago sat before a committee of provincial Republican leaders in California trying to convince them that he would make a good candidate for Congress. He had just been discharged from the Navy, and did not like the idea of returning to his small-town law practice. He heard that the Republican party in his district was looking for a likely candidate for the Congressional elections and applied for the job. He got it, and in his first campaign proved himself as tough and resourceful as he was ruthless in destroying the reputation of his Democratic opponent who was not used to that kind of onslaught. The pattern repeated itself when Richard Nixon ran for the Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas, a standard-bearer of Democratic liberalism. As Eisenhower's running mate in 1952, Nixon hammered away with a barrage of charges of communism and corruption in the Truman regime.

★

IT was in that memorable campaign that Nixon proved his astonishing resourcefulness in the face of adversity. In a rather clumsy attempt to pay him back in his own coin, the Democrats dropped a bomb about a "private fund" presented to Nixon by political admirers. For a moment things looked black indeed for the candidate, and Eisenhower was ready to drop him, when Nixon procured time on television, and in a speech which since became political legend, not only refuted the charges but caused a wave of sympathy and admiration to carry him triumphantly to victory.

★

ONCE elected Vice-President, and seeing his way clear to the top, Richard Nixon began to shed the skin of a political bruiser to assume the mantle of a statesman. There was a "new Nixon" emerging, a Nixon fair to his opponents, a Nixon who would rise above narrow party interests, and first of all a cautious Nixon who weighed every word he said in public. In an almost pathetic and often transparent way he made efforts to wipe out the past of "tricky Dicky", as his opponents had dubbed him, not only because of his aspirations, but also following the changed political climate of America, where "McCarthyism" had become a thing of the dark past, and many of those who once supported the late Senator from Wisconsin tried to forget it.

The creation of the "new Nixon" was to a great measure the work of President Eisenhower, who gave his Vice-President an unprecedented status. According to the U.S. constitution, the Vice-President has little to do but be around in case the President should die; his only other constitutional duty is to preside over the Senate, a function devoid of any real meaning since the chamber is actually ruled by the majority leader. Vice-Presidents have therefore in the past been mostly figureheads, and once out of office became forgotten men. Nixon was given very important functions, permanent and special. He regularly attends meetings of the Cabinet, and presides over it when the President is otherwise occupied; he is a member of the National Security Council, the supreme executive body dealing with defence matters; he was sent by the President on a number of important missions abroad, including a trip to Russia, highlighted by the famous "kitchen debate" in the refrigerator section of the Moscow exhibition. Should he be elected, he will enter office better informed and better prepared for it than any other President in history.

★

THE "new Nixon" is a statesman commanding the respect and loyalty of large sections of American conservatives, and genuinely disliked and distrusted by liberals, including the major part of the American labour movement. He represents the conservative wing of the Republican party, as does President Eisenhower, and since he took over in fact the leadership of the party its liberal wing lost all influence. As President he would probably continue the line of his predecessor in domestic and foreign affairs, but it may be expected that the White House will exercise more leadership than it did under Eisenhower.

★

THOSE who look at politics as a spectator sport are now in for a great deal of fun; the Nixon-Kennedy contest is going to be one of the most interesting ever fought. Never have there been such evenly matched opponents, both young and vigorous, both extremely intelligent, and, above all, both consummate political professionals. Each candidate is surrounded by a most efficient staff of advisers and technicians, each commands enormous financial resources, a circumstance of particular importance now when the elections are fought mostly on television, the most expensive medium of communication.

There will be a short lull now for the candidates to catch their breath, and then the fireworks will start. Let us only hope that no serious crisis arises while the world's most powerful nation is wholly absorbed in its quadrennial ritual.

Tel Aviv, July 28

Readers' Letters

JABOTINSKY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a member of the American Poale Zion and a veteran of the Jewish Legion (1917-18), I was very pleased to read about the Memorial Gathering at the home of President Ben-Zvi in memory of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, of blessed memory.

The tribute paid this illustrious and dynamic Jewish leader clearly proves that the State of Israel is big enough and strong enough to allay past differences. It is a mark of healthy maturity and national stability to give some thought to the positive creativity of this Zionist leader.

There are many Jews who share my opinion in America. They will rejoice to be able to point with pride to this achievement in the State of Israel, and will be happy at the trend that Israel leaders can rise above narrow party lines to pave the way for national unity.

We hope others will follow their example. You need this in Israel. We, in America, need this to bolster us in our efforts to prove that our promise that time would heal petty differences is really becoming a fact. Yours, etc.

WILLIAM BRAITERMAN

Tel Aviv, July 26.

HITCH-HIKES

Editor, The Jerusalem P. A

Sir, — As a driver I have for many years been accustomed to giving lifts to hitchhikers, especially to soldiers. My insurance-agent informs me, however, that in case of accident I am not covered by my third-party-liability-policy against possible claims from passengers of my car who are not personally known to me. There seems to be no policy covering such claims and this fact causes many drivers, who would otherwise gladly do so, to refuse to give a lift.

It seems to be in the public interest to bring about a change in this situation, because the risk incurred is considerable.

Yours, etc.,
"MOTORIST"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, July 13.

Third-party risks insurance excludes passengers and hitchhikers but they may be covered by a special arrangement with the insurance company, on payment of an extra premium.
Ed. JP.

Midsummer Night PICNIC

To The Hadassah Medical Organization and The Hebrew University
GREETINGS ON THE DEDICATION OF
THE MEDICAL CENTRE
Bio
AELION
ANTIBIOTIC AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Industrial Zone, M'kor Baruch, Jerusalem

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASS. OF ISRAEL
wishes to thank the Canadian and United States Embassies, the Z.O.A. House, and "Zim" Israel Navigation Company, which helped make the Pictorial Exhibit and Documentary Film Show, marking the first Anniversary of the St. Lawrence Seaway, a success.
Mrs. Ida Schleifer,
President of C.U.A.A.I.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Organized Tours To
CYPRUS and TURKEY
Specially reduced prices for groups beginning of August.
Apply only to
EZOORY Travel Agency,
22 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel. 62750, Tel Aviv.

ORT in Israel and The Ramat Gan Municipality
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF
The School for Senior Clerks
in Ramat Gan
for the training of secretaries of firms, institutes, sections and departments.
Two-year course of studies
Capable men and women possessing school certificates and who have had at least 10 years of schooling are eligible for registration. Only 25 students will be accepted. Particulars and registration: Office of the ORT School in Ramat Gan, 40 Rehov Bialik, 9 a.m.-12 noon daily till August 15.

MAGIC CARPET

By EPHRAIM KISHON

The members of the Israel medical team met on their first night out, bone-tired but elated with the greatness of their humanitarian task. The doctors had surpassed themselves in bringing relief to the thousands of sufferers who had come to the makeshift clinic over which a small Israel flag was flying. And that after a long night's flight through the thick clouds enveloping the Dark Continent.

"Gentlemen" — the famous surgeon said, "it's no exaggeration to say that we arrived just in the nick of time. I think these people have never yet seen a doctor."

"The poor devils" — a nurse remarked, "how glad they were to see us!"

"The reception was really extraordinary" — they all agreed. "How thoughtful of them to stick Hebrew-language signs all over the place..."

"To tell you the truth" — the neurologist remarked, somewhat puzzled, "I always thought the Congolese were Negroes..."

"I myself was somewhat surprised how many languages they speak. But the Embassy man told me that there are so many tribes in this area that you simply can't get a clear picture. Some of my patients, those thin ones with the scraggly beards, even speak guttural Hebrew..."

"Strange" — an ear, nose, throat doctor said. "Very strange. I heard one of them singing 'Hey, Dimona'."

Tense silence.

"If I didn't know that we are in Congo" — the gynecologist mumbled, "I could swear..."

"That's it! This familiar scenery!"

"And how come there are so many Israel officials around? And what's the idiot grin on their faces? What's so funny anyway?"

"On my word" — a male nurse remarked, "I don't like it."

Dark thoughts blocked out their erstwhile enthusiasm. The famous surgeon broke the silence in a voice shaking with anger:

"Gentlemen" — he shouted, "this is not the first time they did it to me! Last year, when I volunteered for Nigeria, I found myself after an eight-hour flight — in S'dom! I'll be damned if they didn't bring us to the Lachish area this time!"

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

SABENA
BELGIAN WORLD AIRLINES
ANNOUNCE
that they are resuming their regular flights to and from Israel, as from August 1, 1960, after the interruption caused by the air-lift Congo-Belgium.
Departure time from Lydda Airport: every Thursday at 5.30 a.m.
IMMEDIATE CONNECTION IN BRUSSELS TO THE U.S.A. WITH
BOEING — JET — INTERCONTINENTAL

WE HAVE MOVED AND ENLARGED OUR PREMISES
PASTEL
OFFSET PRINTING LTD.
Tel. 74113, Ramat Gan
Our new premises open ON AUGUST 1
at Rehov Assaf, corner Rehov Sokolow. Phone 74113
(opp. Ramat Gan Police Station)
Our Motto: Better Service than Ever
thanks to
Our Modern, Up-To-Date Machinery

The Central Mikve
under the supervision of the Rabbinate and the Religious Council of the Holy City of Jerusalem, is open to women every evening, at 7 Rehov Gideon, Tel. 2197.
The Mikve is modern and splendidly appointed, with special rooms, each containing its own bath and mikve.
Easily accessible by the No. 6 bus, station near Rehov Gideon.

Temporary Shortage Ended.
We have overcome the supply problem caused by the enormous demand for "MIAMI," and can now again assure regular delivery of this sparkling, clear table-water made by "Tempo."
Enjoy your meals, serve your guests with "MIAMI" — in the large bottle containing 6 glasses — the only one of its kind sterilized before filling.
"MIAMI" is easy to serve — to the last drop!

ISRAEL'S WEEK

Unquiet Diplomacy

THE Middle East was enjoying a period of relative quiet and world public opinion was focused mainly on newly created trouble spots such as Cuba and the Congo, when Colonel Abdul Nasser was about to celebrate the eighth anniversary of his *coup d'etat*. Recent political failures in the once Cairo-dominated Arab League represented an unpopular topic for U.A.R. propaganda, and belligerent anti-Israel attacks were no longer considered capable of drawing international attention.

It was against this background that the Egyptian dictator this week chose Iran as the target for one of his most ferocious attacks ever against a foreign state. Surpassing even his own usual style in political warfare, fought on the plazas of Cairo and Alexandria and implemented by aggressive verbal tirades, Colonel Nasser this time went so far as to attempt to incite the Iranian people to revolt against their Government and the Head of their State, the Shah.

Although only a verbal war, it was planned along the lines of Egyptian intervention in the affairs of other countries, motivated by Cairo's perpetual frustration of its desire to dominate the entire Arab and Moslem world. The formal *casus belli*, which was to cause the new international flare-up in the Middle East, was easily found in the Shah's reply last Saturday at his monthly press conference to the provocative question of an Arab newsman concerning Israel-Iranian relations.

Merely reiterating what had been an established fact for the past 10 years, the Shah said that Iran's recognition of Israel was to remain unchanged, although the Persian diplomatic representative had been withdrawn from Israel several years ago.

Building up the well-planned political storm, both the Arab League and the Cairo Governmen now could go ahead with their condemnation of what they termed Iran's decision to extend official diplomatic recognition to Israel. The storm gained momentum from day to day and by Tuesday Abdul Nasser was ready with his surprise public outburst, announcing in his Alexandria speech on the anniversary of the officers' junta revolution that the U.A.R. Embassy in Teheran would be closed immediately and remain closed "until the Persian people are free."

The Shah's reply was described as though it represented a statement of new policy towards Israel and his action was attributed to "Zionist and imperialist" influence. The Iranian Government reacted at once and on the following day Foreign Minister Ghulam Abbas Aram announced that diplomatic relations with the U.A.R. had been broken off and that Nasser's "illegal regime" was no longer to be recognized by Persia.

If the Cairo Government had first aimed at forestalling any further development of Israel-Iranian relations by deliberately misinterpreting the Shah's reply and by disclosing several hitherto unpublicized details on the commercial ties between the two countries, Nasser's virulent outburst seemed to have the opposite effect on Persia of that intended.

Even the other Arab countries took exception to the attacks of the Egyptian ruler against the Shah and Nasser's renewed political hysteria seemed to boomerang.

Since internal friction in the Arab League appeared to be as firmly established as ever, Cairo tried to extend its influence to the non-Arab part of the Middle East. There are some 46 million people in Iran, Turkey, Lebanon and Israel, as compared to the some 49 million in the Middle East's Arab countries. Israel's quiet cooperation with Iran on various commercial and cultural aspects seemed to have frightened Abdul Nasser, lest the idea of a predominant Moslem, but nevertheless non-Arab Middle East may strike roots.

Although during the first days of this newly fabricated Middle East crisis the major powers refrained from any comment, there was little doubt that Cairo's recent move against Persia had received the tacit approval of the Eastern bloc. Israel-Iranian relations were the official pretext for Nasser's renewed aggression, but far wider international issues seemed to be at stake.

Tempered Optimism

YET another stage in the Israel-Argentine dispute came to an end as the Israel Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Arieh Levavi, was declared *persona non grata*, and left for home. It was hoped here that this action by the Argentine Government, unjustified though it was, would be considered sufficient reaction to the Eichmann affair in Buenos Aires, ultimately making it possible to turn a new leaf in the relations between the two countries.

This hope was somewhat supported by favourable reports reaching Jerusalem concerning the talks which the Legal Adviser of the Israel Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Shabtai Rosenne, was conducting with Argentine officials in an effort to formulate some kind of statement or declaration that would be acceptable to both sides and close the entire affair. However, Israel quarters were careful not to be too optimistic, for several times in the past, when there had been signs of a compromise, the Argentine Foreign Ministry suddenly retreated again to its original stiff, unconciliatory attitude. This was presumably the result of pressure from ultra-nationalist elements both inside and outside the Buenos Aires Government. Some indication was given again that these elements, which evidently have representatives in the Argentine Foreign Ministry, have not given up their efforts to prevent a solution of the Eichmann affair; while Dr. Rosenne's negotations were reportedly progressing satisfactorily, some Argentine Foreign Ministry sources "leaked" to the Buenos Aires press that Argentina was planning to sever diplomatic relations with Israel completely — quite contrary to what President Frondini had indicated as his own intentions.

The Cabinet dealt with two aspects of the Eichmann affair this week. First, it heard the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, report on the circumstances of Mr. Levavi's expulsion from the Argentine and on the negotiations for the final settlement of the dispute. Next, it approved an amendment to the Lawyers Ordinance which, when approved by the Knesset, will authorize the Minister of Justice to admit to an Israel Court lawyers not included in the Bar Register. The exception could be aplied only to cases tried under the Law for the Punishment of Nazis and their collaborators and was intended to enable the German lawyer Robert Servatius to act as defence counsel for Eichmann.

Bureau 06 of the Police, which is collecting the material for the prosecution in the Eichmann case, has meantime revised its estimates for the date of the trial, which will not open before April 1961. Nitzav Selinger, Commander of Bureau 06, has returned from a trip in Western Europe and is now awaiting visas to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to collect evidence against Eichmann.

Healing Wounds

A RAY of hope that a 40-year-old split in the Zionist Movement might at last be bridged appeared briefly as a group of distinguished personalities gathered at the President's residence in Jerusalem for a meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of Zeev Jabotinsky's death. Among those present was Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, one of the main ideological opponents of Jabotinsky, whose Revisionist Party split away from the World Zionist Organization a generation ago. However, as it turned out, the meeting was evidence more of how time heals old wounds and of personal recognition of a great man than an indication of a reconciliation between the Revisionists (and Herut) and the rest of the Zionist movement. The rumours about a possible reconciliation began when Ze'ev Jabotinsky's son, Professor Eri Jabotinsky, joined the supporters of the new electoral system of constituency representation proposed by Mr. Ben-Gurion, and some Herut leaders were also reported as favouring this stand.

During the memorial meeting, however, there was no indication that such a reconciliation was in the offing. President Ben-Zvi spoke in very warm terms about Jabotinsky's personal qualities and his towering stature in Jewish life in the thirties and forties. The President particularly stressed Jabotinsky's role as a journalist and writer in infusing Zionist enthusiasm among Jewish youth in Europe. Mrs. Ben-Zvi added personal reminiscences in the same vein. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion devoted most of his speech to exchanges of letters between him and Jabotinsky and to excerpts from his own diaries on the dispute with the Revisionists. Mr. Ben-Gurion made it clear from the beginning that his dispute with Jabotinsky had been ideological and that personally he esteemed him greatly. On both points nothing has changed, Mr. Ben-Gurion indicated.

Mr. Ben-Gurion still considers Jabotinsky one of the great tragic figures of the Zionist Movement, who tried to attain targets which could not be attained and who was therefore prevented from utilizing all the gifts of his genius.

Except for a brief remark by a former member of the Jewish Battalion, nothing was said about bringing to Israel the remains of Jabotinsky, who died in the United States, and asked that his body should be transferred only when the government of the Jewish State was willing to do so. Neither President Ben-Zvi nor Mr. Ben-Gurion reacted to the suggestion, which is being strongly urged by the Herut movement. The very fact that the proposition still comes primarily from a political party which considers itself a chosen heir to Jabotinsky's ideology seems to indicate that the rift is not yet bridged and that the memorial meeting at the President's residence was the beginning only of a reconciliation with the great rebel of the Zionist Movement.

Swift Response

THERE was a strange gathering of celebrities, doctors, nurses, wives, husbands and children at Lydda airport last Sunday night. Immigration officers were ordered to stand by with blank passport forms to be filled out at the last moment, and an air of feverish activity filled the spacious airport restaurant and passenger hall. An El Al Britannia was going through a final check-up ready to take off shortly for a special flight to Leopoldville, the capital of the Congo.

Last minute briefings, checking of emergency medical equipment, children parting from their fathers or mothers, wives saying goodbye to their husbands, husbands sending their wives to the unknown and above all the reassuring and appreciative words of Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Minister of Health Israel Barzilai, who had come to bid farewell to one of Israel's most pioneering and daring missions to Africa.

Way after midnight the 16-member Israel medical team was ready to leave for the Congo. It all had begun only five days earlier when reports from Leopoldville by Ambassador Ehud Avriel speeded the Foreign Ministry's decision to extend assistance to the newest and most troubled African republic where it was most needed — medical help for the Congo's acute health situation. Scores of physicians, surgeons, nurses and pharmacists were approached to consider volunteering for this unique humanitarian task.

Within a few days great technical difficulties had to be overcome, local replacements to be arranged and personal decisions made to leave a home and the safety of the family for an unknown destination of dangerous turmoil.

Headed by Dr. R. Grjebin, Chairman of the Israel Medical Association, and Mr. Avner Goor, Chief Sanitary Engineer and Epidemiologist at the Ministry of Health, the Israel team arrived the following night in Leopoldville and immediately went into action the next morning.

On the day of its arrival in the Congo an emergency call was issued to the W.H.O. by the Congolese authorities to fill the gap in the country's threatening health emergency. Out of 400 Belgian doctors only about 30 had remained after the outbreak of violence that followed independence. The Israel medical team was the first to be on the spot to meet this emergency and is soon to be joined by similar delegations from nine other countries to be organized by the International Red Cross.

Not How But When

THE soul-searching debate regarding the latest proposed increase in the cost-of-living allowance has not yet reached its conclusion. Having decided to claim the allowance, trade union leaders are driven by fear of its inflationary consequences to extend their exhausting discussions into the question of how the increase should be implemented.

Over the past two years the Israel economy has managed to maintain a fairly steady price level whilst teetering on the edge of inflation, and public opinion is reluctant to countenance any action that might precipitate a return to the harassing monetary instabilities of the past.

The proposed increase amounts to a maximum of IL14.25 (tax-free) on a salary of IL500 a month, and it is estimated that it will put up the national wage bill by about IL40m. a year. To this should be added the declaration of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, that a share of the nation's raised income must go to the farming community, who are, in great majority, self-employed (in the collective and co-operative settlements) and have been left behind in past wage increases.

It was intended from the beginning that the wage adjustment should relieve, in the first instance, the lower-income groups which suffer genuine hardship, rather than those employees who have achieved a fair level of earnings over the past decade. Discussions in the Histadrut are now centred on how to space out the payment of the wage adjustments in instalments over the future for those who can afford to brook the delay. There is no disagreement that the allowance must be granted in full and at once to the lower-paid workers. The question is where the boundary should be set. Mapai fixes it at a gross wage of IL325 a month, Ahdut Ha'avoda at IL250 and Mapam at IL300. Mapam threatens even to turn against the instalment system altogether unless exemption is given to all persons earning less than IL300.

If the new financial burden is spaced out over the coming year or 18 months, it seems probable that the economy will be able to absorb most of the increased costs through augmented output and raised productivity. And there is little doubt that additional wage demands will be resisted with renewed firmness in view of the costly concession made to the need among the mass of the workers to maintain their real earnings in face of rising prices.

THE need to finance the additional expenditure that will fall on the government owing to higher wage bills has removed the last obstacles to the measure proposed by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol for a forced loan of IL15m. from the property-owning tax-payer.

Taxes are paid on rural and urban property and an additional tax is charged as a form of insurance against the possibility of future war damage to property. The new bill proposes to swell those taxes by an additional levy of IL15m. in order to cover part of the supplementary budget expenditure approved for financing obligations that have arisen since the original Budget was tabled in the Knesset — drought damage last winter, extra defence needs and additional immigrant housing. The government will repay this loan by tax credits in five annual instalments, together with an interest payment of 5 per cent.

Not all parties in the Coalition support the Advance Payment Bill, but it is almost certain to secure Knesset approval: the corresponding expenditure has already received parliamentary sanction.

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion chats with Prof. Eri Jabotinsky, son of the late Ze'ev Jabotinsky, at last Sunday's meeting at the home of President Ben-Zvi honouring the memory of the leader of the Zionist Revisionists. The meeting was viewed as a step towards reconciliation of the two widely divergent Zionist conceptions. Mindsberg Photo

Week in the Knesset — *By Lea Ben Dor*

FARMING FOR FARMERS

IT is not often remembered now that when the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, was Operations Chief in the Army he carried out a quiet revolution by putting across his demand that the best of each generation of recruits should opt for officer training. Previously, it had been standard practice for many of the most capable boys to pretend to be half-wits when they reached the selection board, in order to get back to their Nahal kibbutzim. The original concept of pioneering did not include an officer caste with emblems of rank on their shoulders. The boys ducked out of special training and got back to their fields with the same consciousness of having served their country well as the previous generation had had when they left university benches to build up their kibbutzim. Only in the meantime the army did not get the officers it needed. This situation was changed: the Israel Army is as well officered as any in the world today and army service has become as accepted a form of *halutziut* as digging ditches was once upon a time, before bulldozers.

The significance of the debate on the Ministry of Agriculture that opened in the Knesset on Monday lay not so much in the Minister's argument that we must limit and allocate production if we wish farming to pay, but that he approached this hallowed subject without any trace of sentiment. A farmer, to him, is a man who happens to make a living growing food. His theory boils down to something very simple. Almost half of our agriculture is now in the hands of new immigrants who were settled on the land because that is a less expensive way of giving them employment than the creation of new industries. Production has now just about reached saturation point and the market will collapse unless we allocate production quotas by means of selective and limited subsidies. We could not subsidize unlimited crops and then tuck them away in caves or give them to others, as the wealthy United States can afford to do. Mr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), declared that this whole attitude is "Dov Yosefism" (Dr. Dov Yosef was the author of the post-war austerity and rationing schemes), and that all we need is more consumption.

That is perhaps arguable, but the revolution here is not the proposal for dairy zones, but the fact that a cabinet minister, and a Mapai minister at that, should get up and quite casually say we do not want more farmers now, but fewer. We are no longer to go back to the land or be condemned to feeling eternally guilty. Of course Moshe Dayan grew up in Mosshav Nahalal and looks upon winter mud and sweat-beads with the practical attitude of a farmer's son. Without a qualm he says that the suburban dairy farmer can find other employment quite easily: the family we have deliberately settled in Lachish has no choice but to stick to farming and is therefore entitled to the market. We might develop some more successful export lines in addition to citrus, and then the market would expand again. But no more farming to remedy the soul of the nation. That would only ruin prices.

Historians may come one day and say that the fact that this general analysis of the farming position was accepted by the government, that the kibbutzim cry out that young men want to be aeronautical engineers instead of tilling the soil, is proof that Israel has already outgrown the back-to-the-land movement that created it. Mr. Dayan has an idea that we have made a grave error in neglecting the pioneering aspects of industry and technology. Listening to his characteristic facing of unpleasant facts ("sugar beet does not pay and we cannot afford to grow any more than will supply the present sugar factories") one is tempted to hope that agriculture unhampered by ideology may in the end produce a stabler farming population. But for better or for worse it will no longer be the Israel of the Keren Kayemeth calendar.

Mr. Bader could not take it, and replied with a long string of barbs and digs. What would Mr. Hartfield say, who has made a religion of the land all his life? What did his dear friend Mr. Shmuel Dayan of Nahalal think? Mr. Dayan should not think that farming was a simple matter of legislation, as easy as running even a northern army. (Mr. Bader is a lawyer himself.) And how about his director-general who had to be ignominously saved by the police when a meeting of the threatened farmers attacked him with bottles (milk-bottles, one presumes)?

Brutal Realism

Mr. Bader ended with the curious threat that if the suburban farmers were really deprived of their subsidies "there will be cheese on the market of Tel Aviv labelled 'No Subsidy' and then we shall see how the free citizen will react".

A Mapai Minister of Agriculture who scarcely mentions kibbutzim, except to say their quotas will be cut, poses an insoluble problem for a Herut critic.

Mr. Y. Bar Yehuda (Ahdut Ha'aveda) is not yet prepared to accept Mr. Dayan's brutal realism. The farmers pay too much tax on equipment and supplies; the middleman takes too much. With more research and more courage farming could be the most important branch of our economy. True, the collective settlements were employing paid labour, but they were trying to abolish it again. "Instead of 'farming for farmers' I say: the people of Israel must realise over again that agriculture is a basic matter for all, a precondition for the fulfilling of the tasks that devolve on both farmers and non-farmers." It is an even bet that this sentence is exactly the kind of thing from which the Minister of Agriculture is trying to get away.

Potash Clash

To hear Mr. Toufik Toubi (Communists) in a grave-side voice convey his suspicion that the Potash Co. is to be reorganized from its nationalised status one might assume that it was a major money-making concern and that in future fat profits will flow into the pockets of some bloated capitalist. And all at the behest of the World Bank, which does not deal with Government-owned industries. With his unconquerable good humour, Mr. Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, in replying to the motion, said it was only a question of reorganisation. There were a good many interruptions, most of them by Dr. Sneh in support of Mr. Toubi.

The Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, was provoked into asking Dr. Sneh whether he was making a second speech.

Dr. Sneh: No, it's the same speech.

Mr. Luz banged his gavel and the head flew off and rolled away. An usher brought it back and helped fix it on again, but the illusion remained that Dr. Sneh had scored a point. Later Dr. Sneh made what was, by and large, an effective speech on industrial accidents. He challenged the view of the Ministry of Labour that what was wanted was more instruction and warnings. The accidents are due, he says, to the inhuman working norms that enable capitalists to suck the last drop of profit out of their establishments. It made one wonder when he had last been in a factory.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE — *By Amnon Bartur*

STORM IN A BEIRUT TEACUP

ALTHOUGH nearly a month has elapsed since the Lebanese parliamentary elections, there is no indication in the latest reports from Beirut that the formation of a new Cabinet is near at hand. Ahmad al-Da'ouk, the head of the present "caretaker" Government, declared this week that his Cabinet "would not try to avoid responsibility" if President Shehab asked it to stay in power for the time being, and indications are that the President will certainly renew the appeal he extended to Da'ouk last week to remain in office until the end of the month.

President Shehab's own position after the elections has been the subject of wild speculations. Installed in office two years ago by a Chamber of Deputies sharply divided against itself and at a time of turmoil and civil strife, he was reported to be genuinely of the opinion that upon the election of the new Chamber he had discharged his mission. Sure enough, towards the end of last week Shehab created a terrific stir, at moments verging on chaos, by dramatically announcing his resignation in a special radio broadcast, taking leave of his Cabinet members, and matter-of-factly driving home in a car he had bought only a few days earlier and on which he had insisted on paying full duties despite the fact that the law exempted him from them.

Mandate by Acclamation

Shehab left his office Wednesday noon; by Wednesday evening he had agreed to withdraw his resignation amidst the jubilation of almost everyone, and the little storm was over. Whatever may be said about the motives which led the President to take this extreme measure, one thing is certain: in the last analysis the episode strengthened his hand immeasurably, since through it he has achieved what is virtually re-election by acclamation (in Lebanon, the President is elected by the Chamber of Deputies and almost all the Deputies begged him to stay).

In the situation created by the new parliamentary elections, Shehab really needed such a mandate. Essentially a conciliator and a "neutralist," he was bound to be upset by many things in the new Chamber. Chief among these was the fact that the elections, which were generally agreed to have been the freest and fairest the country has ever seen, indicated a kind of polarization of political forces threatening a serious clash of both views and interests.

Rallying Point Found

- After months of virtual stagnation and many deferments of its promised meeting on a foreign ministers level, the Arab League Council this week finally found a rallying-point for its coming meeting in Beirut: the Shah's statement in Teheran over the week-end confirming his country's recognition of Israel.
- In Amman, where the anti-Cairo crusade showed signs of abating, a new Labour Law was put into effect which for the first time grants workers compensation on dismissal, on annual holidays, fixed working hours and a weekly day of rest.
- In Cairo, according to the London "Times" correspondent, a political joke going the rounds has one man saying to another: "I'll give you £5 if you can tell me how the National Union is organized." The other man replies: "I'll give you £10 if you can tell me what the National Union is!"

What in fact happened in the elections was all but inevitable. With memories of the bloody clashes of 1958 still fresh in the minds of the two sides, it was quite natural that their supporters should go to the polls with the secret wish to settle old accounts. It was therefore not at all surprising that both sides should claim a victory.

The thorniest problem facing Shehab is, of course, the formation of a new Cabinet. In countries not beset by political complications of the kind which plague Lebanon, the best solution would have been to entrust the Government to the moderates; but in Lebanon, where high posts are allotted according to a denominational key, the alternatives are scant. The Premiership, for instance, must go to a Sunni Moslem and, apart from Da'ouk, only two Sunnis of enough stature are available in the new Chamber as serious candidates for the post — Saeb Salam and Rashid Karameh.

Up to the end of last week, Salam was mentioned as the most likely candidate for the premiership, and his assumption of the post was considered a matter of days. Shehab's dilemma was that, if Salam managed to muster a majority in the Chamber, the President had no power to veto his election. But Salam, who was the actual leader of the 1958 insurrection and is strongly suspected of Nasserist leanings, was obviously unacceptable to the Phalangists and to Christians in general. It is interesting to note that, since Shehab's threat to resign, they no longer talk in Beirut about chances for the premiership.

Karameh's candidature presents fewer difficulties. Though also a leader of the 1958 rebellion, he has a reputation of being far more moderate than Salam, and the added advantage of having proved capable of holding the country together for nearly two years under Shehab. Yet, since he served at a period universally held to be one of transition, it may conceivably be argued that his return to office would impart an impression of persistent uncertainty and of problems still unsolved and accounts unsettled. And what can be said of Karameh applies with even more force to Da'ouk, the present Premier, who in addition to heading a caretaker Government is considered to be some sort of Organization Man.

No Essential Change

In the end, however, the Lebanese deputies may well decide on Karameh, or even on Da'ouk. If they do so — and in Lebanese politics it is highly risky to make prophecies — they will only be acknowledging an established truth, namely that nothing much has changed in the country's political scene since the end of the 1958 acts of violence. The forces whose interplay usually decides the character of the administration have undergone no essential changes and are not likely to do so for some time to come.

This is not, however, as alarmist as it may sound. The Lebanese have always managed to live through a compromise which they sometimes call the "National Convention," viz that all the citizens of Lebanon should uphold the integrity of their country against any outside pressure and not let their various communal and religious divisions influence their attitude in this respect. In 1958, extremist elements led mainly by Saeb Salam were seemingly unable to withstand Cairo's pressure for a Lebanon following its own bandwagon. If no such pressure is forthcoming, it is quite likely that Lebanon will manage to revive the National Convention no matter who the new Premier is going to be.

New Experience

A group of Arab girls from Kafr Yasif, a nearby Arab village, who had just completed five weeks at a work camp at the Hashomer Hatzair Kibbutz Yehiam in the Western Galilee celebrated the event together with all the members of the kibbutz, dozens of Arab villagers, parents, relatives and friends last week-end in the kibbutz dining hall.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 31	0030	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
		T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0030	ALITALIA	Rome
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1330	EL AL	Rome
	1530	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2255	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Aug. 1	0230	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Aug. 2	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. Aug. 3	2245	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1530	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2300	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. Aug. 4	0030	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0830	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0910	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Rome
	1005	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2250	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Aug. 5	0730	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	2245	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1530	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Tues.	2/8	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genova.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL • TOURS • INSURANCE • FREIGHT
Tel Aviv: 32 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 63081 (5 lines)
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomtsion Hamalka, Tel. 6315/6
Haifa: 82 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 6561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 01180
Lod Airport: Tel. 971150

The Passing of Hevel Lakhish

By PHILIP GILLON

THE Lakhish Region, the showplace of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, is to be merged with its neighbour to the North, the Central Region. Together they will form a new region with its headquarters at Beit Dagon. Members of the Planning Division of Lakhish who made the area famous have been given the option of joining the trek northwards or of finding other jobs as best they can in the South. Kiryat Gat will still remain as a sub-district for the execution of the plans prepared 60 kilometres away, in the vicinity of despised Tel Aviv, but "Hevel Lakhish," as we have known it since it was first created, will cease to exist this week.

For anyone who knows and loves the South of Israel there must be a profound sense of regret and even anger, at the passing of "The Hevel"—it has existed since that famous night when Ben-Gurion came from Sde Boker to appeal at a meeting in Ashkelon to the youth of Israel to go to Kiryat Gat and to found the latest and greatest development in Jewish Agency settlement. The planning of Lakhish was to consolidate the experience of many decades reaching back beyond the formation of the State: it was to include new ideas of sociology as well as of physical planning.

Call of the South

First under "Lova" Eliav, and afterwards under Levi Argov, the planning division of "The Hevel" developed into one of the most efficient and most pleasant teams in Israel. Few offices in the country were as free from intrigue and the curious and inexplicable schisms that generally bedevil organizations in this country. For practical purposes, the entire staff of "The Hevel" answered Ben-Gurion's call to go to live in the wilderness: some went to Ashkelon, but most of them to Kiryat Gat.

The argument for the liquidation of "the Hevel" is that it is in the interests of economy to merge two districts into one. Thereby the staff will be reduced by 40 people. It would be a brave person indeed who would stand out before the world and object to retrenchment in the Jewish Agency; but it is almost impossible to understand why the headquarters of the new fused district should be close to Tel Aviv.

The base of the old Central Region was Rehovot, that of Lakhish was Kiryat Gat. Now it is to be Beit Dagon—that is to say, Tel Aviv. Does this mean that the cry of, "Go South, young man!" with which Ben-Gurion stirred these people six years ago has been abandoned? One could have understood the philosophy of the powers-that-be if they had urged these settlers to leave Kiryat Gat for Mitspe Ramon or points south. But why Tel Aviv? Those people who have been invited to join the staff of the new organization are already looking for buyers for their present homes while they look for new premises in the wicked metropolis.

Questions Unanswered

These are the questions which are being asked and left unanswered by disappointed young men and women who were so proud only a few months ago of the work they were doing in Kiryat Gat. They concede that the relentless march of economy in Government and Jewish Agency demands cutting down of staff from time to time, but they feel that the cut was made at the wrong end.

Superficially, it seems that Lakhish has been too successful for its own good. In the course of a few years the planners successfully laid out some 27 model villages and brought a further 28 under reasonable administrative control. All earnest visitors to Israel studying agricultural patterns were automatically taken to Lakhish for Seminars and discussions with Argov and his team. It is true that an excellent Public Relations Department will remain behind at Kiryat Gat, but it will never be quite the same again.

Go to Kiryat Gat — or Tel Aviv?

It has been suggested that bringing the headquarters of one of the most important and largest areas in Israel to Beit Dagon is consistent with the overall plan of the Ministry of Agriculture to concentrate the direction of all farming as far as possible. This explanation for the move is not confirmed by official sources: on the contrary, it is stressed that this merger is purely a Jewish Agency affair and has nothing to do with Moshe Dayan's reforms.

Whatever the reason, it will certainly inflict a major setback on the towns in the development areas, which are fighting to attract veteran Israelis to live among the new immigrants. The difficulties are great enough even when workers have a sense of satisfaction and words of approval for their idealism from high places — there are few doctors, poor schools, inadequate services and other difficulties unknown to Tel Avivians. If the fruits of success are to be garnered by others who did not move southwards, it will become increasingly difficult to find volunteers for the development regions.

It has not escaped the notice of cynics in these development towns that most people who hold the top positions have managed to do so without transferring their homes from the centre of the country. "The authorities couldn't bring them to Lakhish, so they're bringing Lakhish to them," said one sceptic.

Of course, it is more convenient and inexpensive to run the country from Tel Aviv than from any other part of Israel. This applies to other institutions as well as the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. If the new official policy is that concentration is preferable to shifting the population outwards, there will have to be some radical reshaping of ideals.

"Hey, Tel Aviva!" will make a rousing and inspiring song.

New Vistas for Mapai Credo

By SHIMON PERES
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Defence

THE Israel Workers' Party is a Socialist party by composition, a state party by policy, a democratic party in structure and an Israel party by nature.

Being a workers' party it is marked by a simple and elementary fact — every party member must also be a member of the workers' union, the Histadrut. That is, he must make his living through work, physical or mental. This rule is not so plain in the labour parties of some other countries, where ideological identification is enough, regardless of class status.

As membership in the Histadrut is a condition of membership in Mapai, so a striving for an improved organizational pattern is a definite aim of the party. There is no privileged class within the party and no member, neither kibbutznik nor engineer, can enjoy a privileged status. But though there is no priority of status there is a priority of need, for the party believes that social reform cannot come from above, by abstract theory, but must come from below, from the man who works. The demand for minimum subsistence will do more to guarantee the direction a workers' party will take than theories and doctrines that cannot be realized.

No Doctrine

Mapai is not ruled by any doctrine — not Marxism, Leninism, Trotskyism, Kropotkinism nor even Borochovism. Because it is a movement, and not a local chapter of any International, it possesses a direction but no final goal. The direction is the sum total of its human makeup, dedicated to serving the worker in the State till the State becomes entirely a working nation.

For this reason it would be a mistake to consider it a Left, Centre, or Right party, or slightly Left or slightly Right. "Left" and "Right" in our day are no longer ideological tendencies but political orientations.

The French Socialist leader was right who said that in our time Left is East and Right is West, and that it's a matter of foreign policy more than of intrinsic belief.

In other words, we can assume that a workers' party, which believes in the indisputable values of equality, liberty, brotherhood of nations and races, social justice and mutual respect, will of necessity move in a "labour" direction.

This principle has been strengthened recently by the decision to open Mapai membership to Arab workers. The doctrine of Jewish self-labour and of unquestioned exclusivity of Jewish membership in the party was a stage on the road to national renaissance. Having now passed beyond it, we can change and yet remain faithful to our course.

Employer Members

On the other hand, the principle has to a certain extent been obscured by the decision to admit tradesmen to the party, without defining exactly who is a tradesman, or what is the dividing line between a small-scale employer and a person who lives on the fruits of the labour of others.

It is no secret that in a democratic regime the middle class plays a growing part. It is generally these unaffiliated classes who form the deciding factor, capable of tipping the scales to either side. Therefore, a workers' party which does not wish to seize power by the might of arms but by the power of the ballot must take these realities of life into account and find a compromise which will not be destructive of its essential purpose.

In Israel, the admission of tradesmen into a workers' party does not endanger its essentially labour character. The Government owns the bulk of the nation's property and wealth: land, water, roads, telephone and telegraph communications, schools and social service facilities. As a result, the majority of the workers are in a position to make their voice heard without falsification through artificial pressures.

Mapai is a workers' party which holds the State dear and is concerned with the needs of government.

For again, in contrast with workers' movements in other places, our problem is not that of changing a corrupt regime, but the establishment of a new commonwealth. In a desert the guiding principle is not that of justly dividing the "pie" but of growing the grain needed to bake bread.

As a result, there is no difference at all, and no question of priorities, as between the needs of the worker and the needs of the State. They are one. Security problems, economic independence, equal opportunities for elementary and post-elementary education and, particularly, the ingathering of the exiles, are the party's main aims, no less than the number of working hours per week and the wage-level.

Economic Candour

Moreover, the need to create national wealth in a poor State dictates a degree of programmatic forbearance. The various forms of economic activity, including private enterprise, cooperative operation, public shareholding and Government ownership, all deserve sympathetic attention. (In this respect, the difference between Mapai and its sister-parties in the labour movement are not so much a matter of practice, but of candour.

This forbearance is needed also in many other areas, such as education, religion, inter-community relations, and particularly as regards Israel's international relations.

Foreign policy derives from two elements: aims and necessities, ideals and self-interest. Today it would seem as though there is no great difference of ideals among the nations, at least not of declared ideals: all claim to seek peace, the brotherhood of nations, and social justice. But as regards individual interests, it is Mapai's contention that Israel has a legitimate right to consider its own Jewish interests and to guide its foreign policy in accord with the needs of its own existence and that of the Jewish people.

Mapai accepts the fact that Israel does not belong to any power bloc. It has ideological reservations concerning the Eastern Bloc and questions the very existence of an organized bloc in the non-Eastern world. There is an organized world and there is a free world. Mapai is striving for Israel to become a responsible member of the free world.

The New Polarity

The truth is that the central problem of our age is not that of East-West relations, but the reflection of these relations in the dire polarity of the 20th Century: the differences between the earth's northern and southern worlds. The North is rich, industrialized, educated, mature, independent for generations, with a constantly rising standard of living and a controlled increase of population. The South, on the other hand, is impoverished, backward industrially, thirsting for education and revolting against the slow pace of progress dictated from abroad, oppressed for generations, with a phenomenal population rise and caught between the impoverishment of the soil and the abundance of life. This contrast, intensified by differences of race, colour, feeling and custom, exists on the American continent, as between the North and the South, precisely as it does on the Asian continent.

Mapai, a party which strives to take an unprejudiced view of its day, has long since extricated itself from the out-dated discussions of the "world of the past" and the "world of tomorrow," which in truth are not dissimilar. It has taken a stand on the problem of North and South. Mapai has, if we want to put it that way, a "southern" orientation, both at home and in the world.

Israel Important Source For Yiddish Research

By ANITA ENGEL

DID your grandfather say *davnen* or *dovenen*? Or perhaps for "to pray" he said *oren*, from the Latin *orare*? Whichever it was, Professor Uriel Weinreich has got him taped, if not literally then geographically.

For 10 months now the 34-year-old head of the Department of Linguistics and Yiddish studies at Columbia University has been travelling around Israel with a tape recorder slung over his shoulder and a 1,800 word questionnaire. He is mapping the geographic differences in spoken Yiddish and in the culture of Yiddish dialects and Jewish customs.

Born in Vilna, Prof. Weinreich is at home in English, Yiddish, Hebrew, German, Polish, Russian and French. Yiddish studies is a family tradition, for his father is in charge of Yiddish Studies at City College, New York City, and his wife Beatrice, who is in Israel with him together with their two small children, is a Yiddish folklorist.

Accent on Rumanians

Israel and New York are the two places where the best sampling of Yiddish-speakers can be found today. He has concentrated largely on Rumanians because they are amongst the newest comers to Israel, and thus more authentic representatives of the speech of their birthplaces. Also, Rumanian and Hungarian are the least studied of Yiddish dialects.

His informants come from all walks of life, from a Member of the Knesset from Bessarabia to a farmer from a tiny mountain village in the Carpathian Mountains, so primitive that he didn't have a word for floor, and when queried about 'carpet,' he asked if Prof. Weinreich meant a rag to wipe one's feet with.

Although Israel itself is only incidental to his study, Professor Weinreich found two distinct Yiddish dialects here: Old Jerusalem's, whose basic strain is Lithuanian, and Safed's, which is chiefly southern Ukrainian and Rumanian. Both these dialects of the Old Yishuv show Arabic influence.

A full interview takes 15 hours, allowing for incidental reminiscences, songs, etc. Prof. Weinreich's work is purely philological, and he cannot permit himself to be sidetracked by the rich stores of Yiddish folklore, tradition, humour and songs which his investigations have uncovered here. He hopes, however, to send one of his student-assistants to Israel for a year to continue the recording.

The work here, which Prof. Weinreich is carrying on during his Sabbatical leave, was made possible by a Guggenheim fellowship and a grant from the National Science Foundation of the U.S. However, the interviews obtained are only the beginning. Three hundred people will have to be interviewed for the complete study, a work of five years. If he can get further financial support, he and his assistants will carry on in New York, following the system he has perfected in Israel.

Any question, taken at hazard, illustrates the important implications of this study in providing a factual knowledge of the Yiddish language and the Jewish way of life, both in its regional forms and historical development. The question might be: "In your home town, what did they call the little black cap the men wore at home?"

Untergang or Übergang

The answers will follow two main types. Someone from Kishinev will say *yarmikeh*, from Czernovitz, *yarmínkeh*, and from Vilna *yarmélkeh*. The other major type is *kappeleh*. This is the answer given by someone from Krakov, and from Paks, in Hungary.

Another example is a word for epidemic, of which there are two forms, *untergang* and *übergang*. Neither exists in literary German, so these words would be Jewish innovations, based on two different metaphors. *Untergang* implies to perish. The other means to go over, to pass, in short an epidemic. Here the geographic division is very different: north vs. south. Lithuania, White Russia and northern Poland used the form *übergang*, while southern Poland, the Ukraine, Rumania, and Hungary have *untergang*.

To the inevitable question, "Isn't Yiddish dying out?" Prof. Weinreich replies, "As a spoken language it is declining. But there is a new, intellectual interest in the language which is growing up independently of Yiddish-speaking circles."

His own chair, the Atran Professorship of Yiddish Language, Literature and Culture at Columbia, has been in existence for eight years. The majority of the students are interested in Yiddish literature, the rest in philology and folklore. The course on modern Yiddish poetry has been the most popular. The number of students is not large, but it is growing. Many of his students are non-Jews, because Yiddish is an extremely interesting language for philology, illustrating in a particularly clear way certain processes that many other languages have undergone.

A new and interesting resurgence of life has just emerged from another direction. As a result of two-years' experimenting in extra-curricular groups in 14 high schools in New York City, its Board of Education recently announced its intention of opening the first Yiddish-language class in one of the city's high schools this coming September.

Minorities Help in Negev Vigilance

By PAUL KOHN

THE Minorities soldiers of the Israel Defence Forces are the unknown soldiers who carry on the work of vigilance every day of the year," is the way the Jewish Commander of these Druse, Circassian and volunteer Arab soldiers describes their duties.

The history of the Minorities Unit goes back to the War of Independence. Kaukji's Syrian army, which invaded Galilee, included a Druse regiment. After Kaukji's abortive attack on Ramat Yohanan, 40 Druse soldiers changed sides and, joined by 20 Druse of the Carmel range villages of Isafiya and Daliyat al Carmel, formed a Druse unit in the Israel Army. Yitzhak Sadeh, the bearded commander of the Palmach, took responsibility for setting it up in September, 1948.

Fighting Infiltration

Next, some 60 Circassians from the Galilee villages of Kafr Kanna and Reyhaniya formed a unit of their own. They were followed by 50 "Hebim," members of the El Heb nomads who dwelt in the Beit Netufa and Hula valleys. These units fought in Galilee side by side with the Palmach and Hagana and participated in "Operation Hiram," which cleared Western Galilee of Kaukji's forces. In 1949, these fighters were incorporated into a unit of their own and took over a camp in the north.

After the War of Independence, the job of the unit was to fight infiltration and smuggling. They showed a special aptitude for it. Today, they still tell how a Druse soldier making jackal calls managed to creep within four metres of seven Lebanese hiding in a grove and took the lot prisoner single-handed. Or they will explain how a Druse knows by the feel of a donkey that its owners are not far away.

The Minorities Unit was later transferred to the Negev, where its soldiers were found to possess a wonderful sense of direction and quick acclimatization. "They may not march so fast or carry so much as Jewish soldiers, but they will worry less if they do not have food or water regularly," their commanders point out. "They are tougher in that they are less spoilt."

They kept an eye on the movement of desert Beduin—particulary the Azazmeh, "the short-legged ones" who infiltrated from Sinai — and had early encounters with smugglers on the "Hashish Highway" from Jordan to Egypt. One night in 1952, the soldiers scouted out a convoy of 18 camels. They gave chase in command cars, for fast camels can move at a speed of 40 kilometres an hour, and finally overtook the convoy. It carried IL250,000 worth of hashish.

Until 1956, the Minorities Unit was made up of volunteers. Then, at the request of Druse community leaders, recruitment into the Army became compulsory. In 1958, the Circassians followed suit.

Command of Hebrew

The recruits go through the regular basic training together with all soldiers of the Defence Forces. Here, they learn to understand orders given in Hebrew. Among themselves, of course, the men speak in Arabic. Actually, the great majority of recruits understand Hebrew learnt at their village schools, and during their military service they receive an additional 120 to 150 hours of Hebrew instruction. There is no illiteracy.

The officers and NCO's are Druse and Circassian, many of them are in the Regular Army, some for over 10 years. The Jewish officers who serve with the Minorities have been specially chosen from among volunteers. The relationship between them and their fellow officers and men is excellent. The soldiers are dressed just like other army units. You find them with paratrooper wings on their chests and with platoon commander pins in their shirt lapels. They love to drive.

A patrol may cover 200 kilometres a day, and be on the move 48 hours or more without returning to base.

Encounters and armed clashes with infiltrators are frequent. These men have been trained to reply with fire immediately fire is opened on them. They have developed an *esprit de corps*, claiming to have "eyes of eagles" and to be good shots. There has not been a case of desertion.

Harvesting Duties

The soldiers have their specific problems; though each receives a week's leave for every six weeks in the Negev, demands for leave are heavy in the tobacco planting and olive, grape and wheat harvesting seasons.

Two-and-a-half-years of army service have, of course, a profound effect on these young men. Many are no longer keen to return to their villages. There are more requests than can be handled to sign for the regular army, in which they receive the same pay as their Jewish equivalents. Some prefer to earn good wages in the Negev as watchmen, or better still, as drivers. Some have joined the Border Police. For the past year, the Defence and Labour Ministries have been helping to find other employment for demobbed soldiers who do not wish to go back to farming. Vocational courses have been organized. Those who will return to the villages are sent to three-month courses in modern agricultural techniques while they are still in uniform.

Shy Swedes Favour Religious Villages

By HARRY FREUND

WITH the flood wave of tourism which has descended upon Israel in recent years, the people on the streets understandably do not look twice at a Hindu in Haifa or a Togolander in Tel Aviv. But fifteen tow-headed Swedish youngsters, equipped with cameras and Bibles, are enough to make the most cosmopolitan Israeli take a second look. And well they should, for an interesting experiment in international relations is the cause of this sight.

Aid Programme

Several years ago a Swedish non-Jewish organization, shocked by the martyrdom of European Jewry and impressed by the achievements of the Jews of Israel, began a generous programme of aid called "Children to Israel." The organization chose Youth Aliya as the beneficiaries of its aid. In appreciation of this generosity, the Zionist agency wished to bring about a "youth-to-youth" meeting between the children it cares for and a group of Swedish youngsters. Thus it was that on June 21, Haifa harbour saw 15 youngsters between the ages of 14 and 16 arrive for a six-week tour of Israel and Youth Aliya institutions.

This group included one Jewish girl: all the others were of the Protestant faith. The leader of the tour, Mr. Bengt Reñblad, was a Protestant minister whose strong interest in the development of Israel Judaism seemed to underscore the ease with which people of good will can find common fields of interest.

The group covered the country from the northern tip of Galilee to the Central Negev. Although everyone lauded the variegated beauty of northern and central Israel, there was a polite hesitancy about saying the same for the Negev. For all its wild, bold scenery, the intrigue of its recently unearthed cities and the uniqueness of the Dead Sea and Sodom, the Negev is too awesome to be called beautiful. One of the boys said that he never before realized what building a country from scratch must have been like: he still could not understand how people could choose to live in the desert. Thus the Negev accomplished what all the magnificence of other sections could not, for it demonstrated to the group that here was a challenge being met courageously: the young people saw before them an expression of optimism in a world shaken by doubt.

Mixture of Temperaments

Essentially a shy, reserved group, the Swedes were impressed with the friendliness and gregariousness of Israel youth. At all their encounters it was the Israelis who broke the ice, but soon the Swedes would lose their shyness and an interchange of songs and dances would follow. Working together with the Youth Aliya children in the fields developed a common feeling, so that by the end of their stay in any institution, the visitors had consolidated some close ties with their hosts.

One of the most interesting reactions was the friendly interest the visitors displayed in Judaism. The villages they stayed at ranged from extreme orthodoxy to total secularism, but there was a marked preference among the young guests for the religious institutions, and they often attended synagogue services. In Nitzanim, near the Gaza Strip, when the leader of the group went to wake them on Saturday morning, he found their rooms empty. The Swedes had gone to synagogue.

Mezuzot and Bibles

Jerusalem was the high point of the trip, for there the dominant expression of the optimistic faith the visitors admired is the traditional Judaism they found so interesting. One bearded old gentleman in Me'ah Shearim will long remember Sweden. The youngsters descended upon his shop in force, buying everything from Hebrew Bibles to *mezuzot* and bags of earth from Mt. Zion. After this unexpected development, the group wandered wide-eyed through a yeshiva, and then on to the Supreme Religious Centre, for Evening Services.

The visitors were also moved by the ancient churches of Nazareth and Ein Karem. One cannot fully appreciate the meaning that Judaic ideals have for Western man until one sees such boys walking with their Bibles as guides through the streets of the Holy Land.

Formed by the past of the Land, excited by its present, interested in its future, these Swedish youngsters drew much from their contact with the youth of Israel. By living in the Youth Aliya villages, by sharing in the life of the rehabilitated youth, they began to understand the meaning of Israel. They left behind them a trail of Swedish songs, a list of addresses for new "pen-pals," and a new experiment successfully completed.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzalot.
TEL AVIV: 42 Nahlat Binyamin.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 94 Rehov Herzl, Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Steimatzky Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Flegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hazor Lanoar, 81 Rehov Bialik.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies.

Where to Stay

HOTEL PENSION SEMADAR, German Colony, Tel. 3753, near swimming pool. Full board IL11, taxes included. Kosher Hungarian cuisine.

TEL AVIV
Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 61206. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms, with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and w.c. Excellent Kosher Cuisine. Bar.

SAFED
REBELITA HOTEL — Pearl's House. Tel. 7. While in Galilee enjoy your rest in our beautiful garden. All comforts.

Books

BOOKS: Literature, Judaica, History, Mathematics, etc., bought. Please write: Pollak, 36 King George St., Tel Aviv.

500 POCKET BOOKS, priced 10-15 agorot. Wholesale, retail. "Safrut", 18 Rehov Frishman, Tel. 21161, Tel Aviv.

SHOP: 22½ sq.m. and rear flat
70 sq.m. suitable for large enterprise, to let, also separately, 82 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.
Phone 20790.

Business Offers

IN A NEW building, centre of Tel Aviv, 41 Rehov Pereta: offices, halls, shops, flats for sale. Immediate occupancy, easy terms. Apply: above address.

INVEST in worthwhile enterprises — small or large sums, active or silent partnerships in: metal, plastic, foodstuffs, textile—industries, hotels, cinemas, petrol stations, etc. Contact: Ram'taem, 37 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel. 63788, (10-1, 4-6).

Carpets

REEL JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 40 Rehov Geula. Tel. 64881, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings

FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS — for sale, key money, monthly rental. Reliable service through DONATH, Jerusalem, Sim Cohema Building, P.O.B. 143, Tel. 5449, 61082 (Maidan).

WANTED: Room, furnished, or small flat, Jerusalem, for single man. Write No. 1882, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET for one year, furnished 3½-room flat, central heating, phone, refrigerator, washing machine, gas. Apply Goren, 3 Yatziv Hagana, Phone 5183, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: new 1 and four-room flats, Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem. Phone 61222.

TO LET in Jerusalem, August 5 to 30, furnished 3½-room flat. Write No. 1880, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, or phone 4585, Sunday, 7 p.m.

WANTED to buy: 2-4 room flat, quiet vicinity, Tel Aviv. Must be first class. Early possession. Apply: No. 1881, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET, 3-room furnished flat, second floor, 22 Rehov Metudela: phone [illegible], 3150, Jerusalem.

Carmi Jerusalem Flats

Large choice — all sizes, furnished/unfurnished, long/short-term rental; also bargains for sale or key money. 5 Beit Hama'alot, Tel. 3330, (Maidan).

WANTED: 3-room furnished flat, monthly rental, 1 year; Rehavia, Kiryat Shmuel. Write No. 1972, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

"Dan" Agency

14 Prinz Mary Phone 4545; Flats Jerusalem.

FLATS—SITTON, 6 King George Ave., Tel. 4388, Jerusalem.

TO LET for one year; semi-detached villa, comfortably furnished, with all modern amenities, well-kept garden, Ramat Gan vicinity, Tel Ganim. Phone 71649, Tel Aviv.

MODERN furnished room, balcony, telephone, radio, to let, tourist lady. Tel. 52353, Tel Aviv, 9-11 a.m.

FOR SALE in Rehala, 21 Rehov Shambar: 3-room flat, garden with fruit trees. Tel. 71649, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED villa (cottage) to let, monthly rental, Ramat Gan. Furnished villas in Rehala and Ramat Gan. Luxuriously furnished 6½-room flats, Rehov Ruberman, H. Berger, 9 Rehov Ramenhoff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 28228.

TO LET monthly rental: furnished 2½-room flat, refrigerator, gas, pods, 34 Rehov Miriam Hashahmonait, Tel Aviv, (3-7).

TOURISTS: beautiful room to let to gentleman. Vaad Hapoel vicinity Hamburger, 3 Rehov Zhron, Tel Aviv.

TO LET: Luxurious furnished room, Lichtenstein, 42 Rehov Rembrandt, Tel Aviv, Tel. 28427.

TO LET (monthly rental): 3-4 room furnished flat in Tel Aviv, near Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel. 63324.

TO LET: For couple, furnished room, Dahaf, 136 Disengoff Rd., No. 51909, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED 1½-room flat (Frigidaire), KKL—Ben Yehuda vicinity, to let from August 15, 1960, for monthly rental. Guarantee to vacate required. No. 7581, Gershon Ben Advertising, 81 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

TO LET August 15 for 4 months: spacious 3-4 roomed furnished apartment. Every comfort (maid (twice weekly). Epstein, 25 Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv, Phone 63388.

3½-ROOM furnished semi-detached apartment, Givatayim, to let for 10 months. Garden, view, phone. Call 76726.

3-ROOM furnished house, to let for 1 year from August; refrigerator, gas, washing machine, solar heater, garden. Garbam, Herzliya B, across Natanya Rd. from Post Office.

FOR SALE 5-room flat centre Ahuza. Write: P.O.B. 434, Haifa.

EXCHANGE: interested in acquiring pleasant 3-room flat with all conveniences in vicinity of Central Carmel or Ahuza, for 3½-room flat, surroundings Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, or for rental. Apply: No. 840/256, P.O.B. 116, Tel Aviv.

CARMEL AHUZA: Furnished flats, plots, livelihoods. Information: Salomon, 2 Rehov Mapu, Ahuza, Haifa.

TO LET furnished flat (refrigerator, gas). Central Carmel. Tel. 6530, Haifa. From 2 p.m.

REHOVOT: To let (key money), 4-room house. Apply: Dr. Barr, 12 Rehov Eisenberg.

FOR SALE: 3-room flat with hall, near Central Carmel. Immediate occupancy. Phone 63222, Haifa, from 12 noon.

Old established, well known firm of Certified Public Accountants
REQUIRES
FIRST CLASS QUALIFIED "SENIOR"
with excellent knowledge of Hebrew and English.
Possibilities for future partnership will be considered. Only top people need apply.
FULL DISCRETION ASSURED.
Please apply with full particulars to: No. 3463, P.O.B. 918, Tel Aviv.

Lessons

LEARN to dance in 4 lessons with Hanat.
REH-BRETSCHNEIDER
diplomaed teacher, 23 Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 62269, Jerusalem.

QUALIFIED English teacher, seeks position with individual or group. Telephone Ada, 25344, or P.O.B. 258, Ramat Gan.

FRENCH lessons by graduate of Lycée Molière, Paris. Spiner, 42 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Tel. 34108, Tel Aviv.

BALLROOM dance instructor wanted: "DUO," 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH schoolmaster willing to tutor a few senior boys (over 14 years) in general English and elocution: Haifa. Careful and thorough private tuition. Write: No. 35396, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Controller — Accountant
experienced
required for large organization. Apply, with full references, to: No. 18, P.O.B. 3119, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
1-ROOM FLAT
for key money
in Jerusalem.
Write: No. 23287, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Purchase—Sale

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining room and other suites. Shelter, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

MACHINE MARKET Ltd., buys, sells, exchanges all sorts of machines, commissions, import-export, 98 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.

WANTED Linguaphone French course; priced offers: Bauer, 31 Rehov Shoid, Jerusalem.

PIANO, German made, in excellent condition, for sale at reasonable price. Apply: Greenberg, Romema, near Foreign Ministry, Jerusalem, from 5 p.m.

FOR SALE: new 8 c.ft. G.E. refrigerator to non-resident. Gibson, 6 Rehov Aharonowitz, Tel Aviv.

LEAVING. Have to sell modern 1959 "Frigidaire," 12 cu. ft. Great buy. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday only. Best offer. taxes. Wasser, 13 Rehov Hartglass, Ramat Aviv.

RED LINEN, blankets, pique covers, at low prices. Krasnoi, 4 Rehov Pinsker, Nogs Cafe Bldg., Tel Aviv.

Radios-Gramophones

GRUNDIG—Philips Radios 1960 Hi-Fi Stereo Models. Tape recorders — Transistors — Gramophones — Shavers — Sale — Repair. Orders for Restitution recipients also accepted. Relber, 34 Rehov Hehaluts, Haifa.

Situations Wanted

HANDWRITING tests on scientific basis, character-analysis, employee-testing for commerce, industry, financial and official institutions. Consultation by appointment. The Israel Graphological Institute, P.O.B. 911, Tel Aviv, Tel. 62344, 22062.

EXPERIENCED secretary-typist, excellent English, with Hebrew, requires suitable position. Please write No. 8214, P.O.B. 1354, Tel Aviv.

LONDON born shorthand typist, some Hebrew, seeks employment. Apply: No. 133, P.O.B. 4872, Haifa.

EXPERIENCED English stenotypist with working knowledge of Hebrew, seeks position. Write No. 4057, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

BEFORE buying or selling a car consult AUTOTRADE, 9 Rehov Allenby, Haifa. Tel. 66382.
FOR SALE: 1960 Valiant (Compact), preferably tourist/temporary resident. Phone 4585; No. 1985, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY:
FLAT
4 completely furnished rooms, with telephone, refrigerator and gas range.
MT. CARMEL
next to Moriah Cinema (opp. bus station).
For information: Phone Haifa, 32993 or 81541.

To Let
Furnished
3-room Villa
with large garden, for 2 years.
3 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, utility room and separate store-room, with all facilities.
Phone 921182, Ramat Hasharon, Neve Magen, 23 Rehov Herzfon.

VACANCY
SHORTHAND-TYPIST (female)
English and Hebrew.
Apply: Nazareth Textile Works Ltd., Tel Aviv, 3 Abunat Bait, 5th floor (9 a.m.-4 p.m.)

DEAD SEA WORKS LTD.
invite applications for a vacant post for
CHEMICAL ENGINEER
for their installations at Sdom.
Salary conditions will be adapted to experience of successful candidate.
Applications in writing to: Administrative Dept., Beersheba, P.O.B. 75.

VACANT POSITION
TEXTILE SALES ENGINEER
with fluent English and experience in spinning equipment, for distribution of spinning equipment.
Please apply, in writing, giving full particulars, to: P.O.B. 3128, Tel Aviv.

Barnea KAINER Tel Aviv
65 Ben-Yehuda Rd., Tel 23-720 • Only 9-12.
Offers:
• 2-3 bedroomed furnished/unfurnished flats.
• FLATS: for sale/key money.
• SHOPS-HOUSES-PLOTS in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan.

THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, July 29, 1960

ISRAEL'S sugar-beet season is coming to a satisfying conclusion under the shadow of a gigantic question mark—what will HOW SWEET IS OUR SUGAR? happen to the world sugar market as a result of Castro's flirtation with Khrushchev? When President Eisenhower cut American purchases of Cuban cane sugar by 700,000 tons there were violent fluctuations in prices on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. The International Sugar Council maintains a delicate balance between supply and demand in a world of over-production — there is already a surplus of close to 14 million tons wich is increasing by 50,000 tons per month. If a producer of such large quantities of sugar as Cuba — she exports 6,000,000 tons per year — should decide to dump in defiance of the West, there may well be a repetition of the disastrous sugar slump of the 'twenties. Is Castro wild enough to attempt to use his sugar cane as a big stick, irrespective of the consequences for his island's staple crop? After what he has done to Cuban tourism there is little reason to believe that he will not be prepared to dare anything to prove his independence of the Americans.

So far the effects of President Eisenhower's action have been the receipt of rich windfalls by other sugar-producing countries; the International Sugar Council has raised quotas, Castro's quarrel with the Americans must have made for many a delighted smile between the Mexican Gulf and the Philippines, throughout the Caribbean and the Americas. But the end has not yet been reached: if Cuba should start to dump, the result may be a spilling of the sugar everywhere. Presumably the United States has decided to take this calculated risk.

What will happen to Israel's comparatively infinitesimal sugar industry as a result of these grave international developments? Sugar has always been the most controversial of Israel's three new industrial crops because of the wide discrepancy between world prices and the local cost of production. Only a few weeks ago influential persons in the Government questioned the wisdom of subsidizing the industry to its present extent. The wholesale price is around IL880 per ton — to protect the industry, duties of IL360 are levied on foreign sugar. We are all prepared to subsidise, say the critics, but is it worthwhile to do so to such an extent? World events during the next few weeks may bring the world price tumbling even lower, in which case the voices of the sceptical will become even more strident in protest.

Sponsors of the sugarbeet originally argued for its inclusion in Israel's farm rotation on the ground that it is the only intensive winter crop and its cultivation results therefore in a more equal distribution of water demand throughout the year. It fills in critical work gaps both on the farm and for unskilled labourers in development towns. Its by-products, molasses and pulp, are themselves valuable. Believers in the importance of the beet pointed out that it is subsidized in countries such as the U.S., the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

When sugar is considered in the general context of Israel's industry and agriculture these arguments become even more powerful. What will the opponents of continuing to subsidize the beets so heavily favour in their place? Every product of the farm is already endangered by surpluses; industries have yet to be created to absorb unskilled labour, particularly in the development areas. The hard-pressed labour exchanges would be in a critical position indeed if Israel were to cut down on one of its main sources of employment in the "dead" months.

By the end of the decade we may be able to afford the rich man's luxury of buying on the cheapest market. But it seems that in the meanwhile we must continue to subsidise our sugar.

ISRAEL'S MOTOR INDUSTRY — Part II

Planning Under Monopoly Conditions

By DAVID KRIVINE

First Israel-made Lark to roll off Kaiser-Frazer assembly line last week.

BECAUSE car production has to be large-scale, competitive conditions cannot in all reason be created within the Israel industry. We have to produce lorries, jeeps, buses, passenger cars. It is inconceivable that competing models should appear within each of those categories — and the rumours that two "popular" passenger cars will soon be on the market, one produced by each of the firms that constitute the motor industry today, is disturbing.

If competition is uneconomic, the alternative must be planning, and therefore it is the responsibility of the government to plan a dynamic expansion of the car industry so that it should become economic and self-sufficient.

This involves a different method of calculation. Revenues that can be secured by the government for its own purposes must now take second place to the needs of the industry proper, which has to be treated with the same deference and high priority as is given, say, to agriculture.

For the motor industry absorbs immigrant labour too. The Ashkelon factory alone will employ a thousand men, raising the number of Kaiser-Frazer employees to some 2,000. The Autocars Co. gives work, directly and indirectly, to over 200 men, and the spare-part factories, garages and filling stations up and down the country employ between them an imposing array of the labour force.

8,000 Local Market

At its present size, the Israel economy can absorb all told some five or six-thousand motor vehicles of all kinds each year. Export possibilities are not necessarily as confined as is suggested by Mr. Michael Tsur, who thinks that "we have the possibility of exporting about 500 cars a year in markets to which we have access." Over the last nine years, Kaiser-Frazer alone has exported an average of close to 1,700 motor vehicles a year — 60 per cent of its total output.

There is no cause to be so pessimistic about export prospects. The world market is expanding rapidly, and although a severely competitive situation exists in the automobile trade, it must not be overlooked that there are two sides to every trade problem. Each country not only sells its exports: it also sells its market for imports. The U.S. and Western Europe cannot export without limit: the limit is set in the last resort by their import potential. Israel is and will remain a large importer, and a good Israel car adapted to the requirements of the receiver country and selling at a competitive price can always in the long run find its outlet in the present pattern of world trade. The age of trade agreements is not finally ended. After investing as much as we have in our car industry, we have no option, if we wish to become a serious industrial power, but to give the industry its head and go into the export field with all our skill and determination.

With memories of the Pamax system still in our minds, would it be fanciful to consider a return to the following method of control during the growth phase of our motor industry. Plainly car manufacture has not up to the present been a net earner of dollars. If we include the total foreign-currency costs of producing all the cars that have been manufactured (25,000 by Kaiser-Frazer alone) they exceed appreciably the foreign currency income secured by overseas sales.

Therefore there might be little to lose by offering the industry the following challenge: let the enterprises self-finance their foreign currency transactions. In other words the factories should retain their dollar earnings for financing their dollar imports.

At present the manufacture of the Sabra involves imports to the cost of $800 and its selling price is about $1,200 F.O.B. Haifa. This means that every car exported covers the foreign currency costs of its own manufacture and of the manufacture of one additional car for the local market. Under the system proposed above, the more the Autocars Co. can reduce the use of imported components, the greater the output it can achieve. If, for example, by the substitution of additional local parts the dollar cost of the Sabra could decline to $400, then one exported car could finance two extra cars for the local market. Thus each factory would be stimulated at one and the same time to increase its exports and to augment its utilization of local materials and local components.

New Fiscal Policy?

The government for its part should open the internal market to the locally-manufactured car by reducing (if necessary) purchase taxes on that car and increasing its levies on the competing import, to an extent that would gradually secure the extension of local output to embrace most of the Israel market.

The role of the government as a supervisory and planning body is important, and it is all the more to be regretted that responsibility in this field is for the present divided between two Ministries — Transport, and Commerce and Industry. There is accordingly no government department whose single job is to work with the motor industry — though such departments exist for practically every other economic branch (textiles, metals, chemicals, shipping, air transport, and the rest). Instead an inter-Ministerial Committee negotiates policy, and although it is a high-level and competent body, it is no substitute for the continuous, consistent day-to-day attention that is given in every other field of our economy by a specialized group of civil servants. This curious administrative gap at the government level seems to be part of the somewhat opportunist policy that has marked the government's handling of the motor industry in the past.

There has been throughout the last decade a comprehensible reluctance among the Israel public to depend overmuch on local industry. A kind of national bashfulness makes the ordinary citizen perennially convinced that the foreigners are always brighter than we are. The motor industry has suffered in the past from this anti-chauvinistic discrimination. The Israeli would often prefer to pay IL7,000 for a second-hand Fiat 1100 that has done 60,000 kms rather than pay IL6,300 or so for a brand-new Dauphine.

Less Effective Car

Kaiser-Frazer may have fed this prejudice by giving to the local market a slightly less effective vehicle than the one prepared for export. This may have been partly due to the difficulties in a young factory of coping with the costing and technical problems of a complex industry. The lesson must however be learnt that, whilst competition guarantees quality (and the exported Kaiser Frazer faced the keenest competition), monopoly under protected conditions in an inflationary market does not guarantee anything.

Therefore the maintenance of quality and other standards would fall upon the government department which ought urgently to be created for this purpose. Mr. Ben-Aharon, the Minister of Transport, is well aware of this need and has advanced proposals such as to set up a roof organization for the whole industry (as Mr. Ben-Tov wants to do for the mining industry), and to make the automobile firms become share-issuing companies in which the government could become a partner.

Whilst being quite reasonable in principle, it is not certain that these proposals are altogether in line with the spirit of the times, and it is by no means certain that such enforced partnerships would operate harmoniously in practice. The formation of an Automobile Industry Department in one of the Ministries would seem a safer compromise, although it is plain that here lies the rub. The two Ministries are themselves uneasy partners within the Coalition. Both have a say in the motor industry, and neither will hand the branch over in its entirety to the other.

Multitude of Components

It is plain that the motor industry is going through teething troubles all the way up the line. Yet there is every ground for feeling optimistic about the prospects of successful expansion. Israel is potentially adept at Japan's method — the decentralized production process. Israelis have a special talent and propossession for being small, highly skilled, independent entrepreneurs in the technical field. One little factory can make carburettors, another can make, say, distributors. A car consists of a multitude of diminutive minor components. Should the owner of a small workshop offer to manufacture (let us suppose) the metal frame of the brake-band, at the same price and quality as the imported part, Kaiser-Frazer would have no objection to placing an order. Apparently one Israeli has already submitted an idea for headlamps, that does away with the blinding glare which is the bane of night driving all over the world.

Economies of scale include the possibility of placing large enough orders of each small part to make such a decentralized system operate effectively and competitively. But first a forward-looking policy must be adopted, with clear, distinct, integrated objectives. The native determination and ingenuity of the Israelis will do the rest.

The first part of this article appeared on July 22.

New Directorate For Metalectric

TEL AVIV. — Mr. M. Weisglass has been elected Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of the new management of "Metalectric" Ltd. This follows the purchase of half of the shares of the firm which is the supply and development company of the metal section of the Manufacturers' Association by the Investment Corporation of the Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.

The new 14-man board consists of: Mr. Weisglass (Chairman); Dr. A. Konikoff of the Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.; Messrs. Roberto Aharon, S. Degen, S. Gutman, L. Harris, S. Kartun, M. Levi, A. Polonski, J. Shapiro, D. Shoham, I. Sirkin, Y. Uspiz and I. Vardi.

The new management consists of Messrs. Weisglass, Levi, Sirkin, Polonski, Shoham and Dr. Konikoff.

UAR Isotope Centre Approved

ATHENS. — THE Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in Vienna, has endorsed a request from the United Arab Republic to establish in Cairo a Middle Eastern Regional Radioisotope Centre for Arab Countries, subject to the holding beforehand of a series of training courses in Cairo, it is reported by the U.N. Information Centre here.

The Board decided to defer, until September, action on requests from Belgium (on behalf of the Congo), Greece and Turkey for establishment of such centres.

PORTS and PRIORITIES

By YAACOV ARDON

THE summer months should have been a slack season in Haifa Port, with berths waiting for ships instead of ships for berths, as in winter. But this month 23 many as half a dozen ships have been waiting several days out in the Bay for room at the quays to unload and load.

The explanation is that the country's foreign trade is gradually outgrowing the port like a schoolboy his clothes. The strain of the mounting flow of goods on Haifa Port facilities will become even more acute in winter when citrus exports clog the warehouses and claim every available quayside berth, without a corresponding drop in other cargo or in the number of passenger ships. The result will be that once again ships will be kept waiting, an expensive luxury, because for such enforced idleness of their vessels the owners are entitled to the indemnification known in the shipping business as demurrage.

Plan Prepared

What has the Transport Ministry done to provide new clothes for the growing child? In 1953 a firm of engineering consultants in New York, Knappen, Tippets, Abbett and McCarthy, prepared a detailed plan for the development of Haifa Port that would raise its cargo handling capacity to a multiple of its present figure. In 1955 Haifa Port handled 1,200,000 tons of dry cargo. Since then quay space has been extended, a modern silo handles grains in a fraction of the time previously needed, modern quay cranes and other implements have been installed. Last year the port comfortably handled 2,427,000 tons of dry cargo. But imports and exports are rising continuously, if slowly.

In 1956 the Haifa Port Authority urged the extension of the main wharf by another 345m. to add four berths and to raise capacity by another half million tons. Reportedly for lack of funds no action was taken on the proposal until last year. French contractors are now at work on the 11.7.3m. project. However, only one third of it will be ready for use next summer, too late to ease the pressure in the coming winter and spring.

Plagued by Shortage

Yet trade forecasts make it clear that the country will again be short of port capacity when the new quay is ready for use. The Port Authority, anticipating this development, has long ago proposed the implementation of another stage of the development plan: to construct in the Western section of the Port a "finger pier," a long, narrow strip of quay jutting out from the shore like an extended finger from the hand, and providing another four large ships' berths on both sides.

If that were done, Haifa Port would be able to handle with ease 4,500,000 tons of dry cargo a year. This does not include the capacity of an expanded Kishon Harbour, which could be substantial. For to render the 328 metres quay extension now under construction usable at all, the floating dock, lying directly in front of it, will have to be removed to the Kishon area. The earth works that must be executed there for that purpose, will be such as to allow the adjoining harbour to be developed easily and at relatively small cost (IL2m.) for another 600,000 tons of cargo turnover a year.

Thus Haifa Port, together with the expanded Ingoun nis and Kishon Harbour, could handle over 5,000,000 tons of dry cargo annually, more than even the Transport Ministry expects to flow through our Mediterranean ports as far away as 1970.

The aggregate cost of all these expansion projects would be about IL32m., with all ancillaries, and they could be completed within less than three years. But instead of this quick and relatively cheap road to bring port facilities up to the future cargo turnover, the Transport Ministry has proposed a much more ambitious scheme: the construction of an entirely new port at Ashdod. The officials estimate the cost of the entire project (to be carried out in stages) at IL100m. A 2,000-metre breakwater, needed in the first stage, will cost about 35m. A new port will also need an expensive network of approach roads of railway sidings, warehouses, housing, public services and, of course, a separate administration.

Prospects at Eilat

The Transport Ministry says that the new port will handle citrus, cement, phosphates, potash and other mining products, all told at least 800,000 tons a year which must now be carried north to Haifa at great expense. But the trend of international trade does not support this assumption. If at all, Israel is likely to succeed in exporting phosphates and potash to Asian and African countries — that is via Eilat — rather than to the West, via Mediterranean ports. Jordan is already well ahead of Israel in exporting 600,000 tons of phosphates via Akaba. For Western countries high-grade North African phosphates and German potash are nearer, better and cheaper. The emerging trade pattern calls for the development of Eilat rather than for a second port on the Mediterranean.

The reduced speed in the development of Haifa and Eilat has too placed us in a position in which we may have a deficit in cargo handling capacity within two years that will cost large sums of foreign exchange and may yet frustrate export plans because of the bottleneck at the ports.

World Optometrists Choose Israel Venue

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAEL has been chosen as the site of this year's International Congress of Optometry to be held on November 15-17. Among the delegates and observers expected from many countries will be the President of the International Optometric Association, Mr. C. S. Flick, from Britain, and the President of the British Optical Association, Mr. George Giles, C.B.E. President of the International Optical League. Two leading British ophthalmologists have also indicated their willingness to attend.

Optometrists, also known in some English-speaking countries as ophthalmic opticians, are specialists who examine the eyes and their visual capacity, advise on visual aids, mainly spectacles or contact lenses, and fit them. Optometrists must have undergone a course of study at a recognized college and passed examinations in anatomy and physiology; physiological, geometric, mechanical and workshop optics; and sight testing. They must also be qualified to recognize abnormal and diseased conditions of the eyes, but refrain from giving treatment which is the exclusive province of the eye doctors.

Israel, where no institution exists yet for the training of optometrists or even opticians, has today about a dozen practising optometrists, most of them immigrants from English-speaking countries and the Continent, and several Israelis trained abroad. Although the profession has not yet won legal recognition, the Army and Kupat Holim employ these opticians. They have helped reduce unduly long waiting lists of persons in need of glasses, especially in rural areas where eye-testing and prescriptions have hitherto been the exclusive province of an insufficient number of eye specialists. Several of the optometrists have gone into private practice.

Standards High, Fees Low

While professional standards here are on a par with those of Western countries, fees for services are considerably lower here. Contact lenses, for instance, in Israel cost about half their price in Britain or the U.S.

The optometrists have formed an association which is pressing for legislation to be brought up to the standard of progressive countries. Under present conditions, virtually any person, regardless of his qualifications, may examine eyes and prescribe and fit spectacles. The optometrists point out that unqualified and unscrupulous persons who take advantage of this loophole in the law may cause irreparable harm to the vision of unwary customers, especially children.

It is understood that the Ministry of Health is studying this state of affairs. The Medical Association has not yet expressed an opinion. In Britain, well over 80 per cent of the population consults optometrists for eye testing and spectacles. Industrial managers, production engineers and welfare officers come to them with special visual problems.

The Association here hopes that the convening of an international congress of optometry in Israel will have the incidental effect of promoting the passage of modern legislation in this field by the Knesset.

STOCKS & COMMODITIES:

QUIET CONDITIONS IN TEL AVIV

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange experienced one of the quietest weeks in months. Turnover in ordinary shares shrunk to negligible amounts and price changes were often reduced to less than one per cent. It appears that investors are marking time in expectation of the new issues which were announced and those about which informal news was published. A long list of ordinary shares receded slightly, only Israel Land Development Company and Palestine Potash shares being quoted higher on Wednesday than a week earlier. Ata and Kurdanch lost some 10 points. American-Israeli Paper Mills have been under pressure for some time, probably in view of a contemplated new issue of shares, which will be offered first to present shareholders and then to the general public, at a price below the current market rate. They withdrew at the beginning of the week by some 12 points, but on Wednesday recovered by some seven points.

On the other hand, interest in linked bonds revived during the week. The rise of the Cost-of-Living Index and the negotiations for the increase in the cost-of-living allowance probably made for interest among investors to buy both dollar-linked and C-o-L-linked bonds at their present depressed levels. However, this trend was not uniform and some of the dollar-linked, among them Tavey Dollar, were somewhat cheaper on Wednesday than a week ago. It appears that uncertainty as to whether the Government would redeem one-tenth of the Tavey Dollar issue at par, like last year, or whether it will decide to make the redemption through purchases from the market, affects prices detrimentally. On the other hand, Tamudei Dollar recovered slightly from their lowest levels. According to the terms of this issue, the Government had an option to redeem one-tenth of the issue on June 30 either by repayment in cash at par or by purchase from the market. Since there has been no repayment, it is to be presumed that the Government bought up the bonds it needed — nearly 450,000 units. It is therefore significant that despite this repurchase the prices fell so low.

The prospectus for the issue of IL2.375m. of 8% Preferred Ordinary shares of the Phoenicia Glass Works will be published by the end of this month. A consortium of banks, formed at the beginning of the week, underwrote the entire issue. It will be offered to the public within the next ten days at 100% for registered shares and 101½% for bearer shares, and it will not be surprising if the issue is over-subscribed.

In the money market, the five issues of short-term government bonds of IL1m. each have been absorbed, and the 182-day certificates are reported to have been oversubscribed.

New York Easy

Prices in New York touched new lows on Wednesday, when the Dow Jones averages for 30 industrials slipped to 601.78 as compared with 624.13 a week earlier, despite some attempts to stop the downward trend.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Industrial Development Converts a Mirage

By H. BEN ADI

WHEN the first houses were put up at Dimona, less than five years ago, it was meant to be a place where workers at the Dead Sea and their families could escape the heat. After that, when that idea was abandoned, it was a wonder that Dimona survived at all. But suddenly things have begun to change. Thousands of pounds of key money are being offered for newly-opened cafe and restaurant premises; nearly 50 letters a month are coming in from residents of other parts of Israel who want to settle in Dimona.

Just now the requests are being filed away for future reference, for there is no housing available.

The Housing Division has signed a contract to put up another 1,000 housing units in Dimona — population 5,000 so far — and the building of the first 175 will begin within a week or two. Mr. Reuven Peretz, Secretary of the Local Council — notorious throughout the country for an Opposition that works with the Coalition — hopes that within 18 months the town will double its present population. The Council has on file a government plan providing for a town that will rival Beersheba in size within eight years: 24,000 dunams have been allotted for it, as against Beersheba's 27,000.

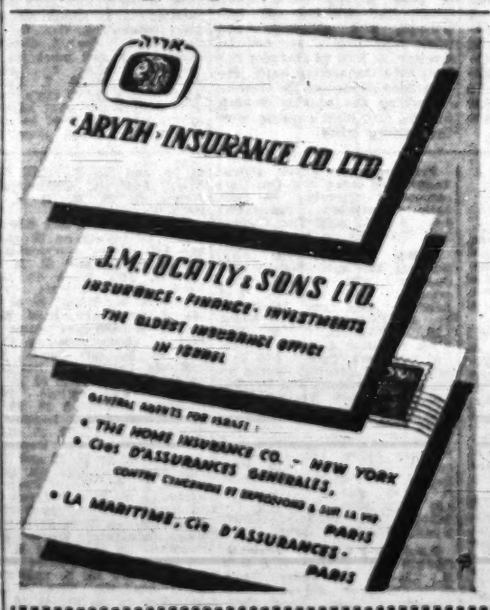
Growing Enterprise

The reason? Industrial development. Kitan has moved in with a sewing shop for its textile plant, providing work for 150 Dimonians, mostly women. Now Kitan is building a giant textile mill that will be in operation by next year, employing over 1,000. Dimona Fibres, Ltd. is putting up another textile plant, which will require 400 employees when it opens next spring. Over 750 men are employed in construction at Dimona, which also has diamond polishing shops and other enterprises.

The Local Council has put up its own development company, assisted by IL50,000 each from the Ministries of Interior and Defence. The company is to invest where private enterprise still hesitates; a fuel station, a swimming pool, a hotel. The shopping centre will be expanded to take in 50 stores instead of the present 29. A synagogue for 250 worshippers is already going up. The schools are bursting at the seams, and the Ministry of Education has promised to open the first class of a secondary school in time for the coming academic year. As for private enterprise, the owner of an established Natanya pension wants to move to Dimona, and a group of investors from the north is considering the erection of a 1,000-seat cinema in addition to the existing one, which has 850 seats.

Dimona's biggest enemy are the sandstorms. Nearly 10,000 trees have been planted (2,500 of them are fruit trees) and an 18-dunam park will soon be laid out, but only a green belt around the town will be able to keep the sand out.

Another serious handicap are the continuous delays in completing the railroad to Beersheba. It was supposed to be ready last spring, and now budgetary difficulties have made it difficult to anticipate the railroad's completion before next year.



Consult us in Confidence

on all problems of money or property affairs with Israel

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

ISRAEL'S LARGEST AND OLDEST BANK

NEW YORK: 20 Pine Street, N.Y. 5. Tel. Whitehall 4-2323
LONDON: Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd., Bow Bells House, Bread Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4. Tel. City 7713
ZURICH: Bahnhofstr. 13. Tel. (051) 27.43.16
FRANKFURT A/M: Bleichstrasse 1. Tel. 21505
TEL AVIV: 35-37 Rehov Yehuda Halevi
HEAD OFFICE: Tel. 68521

For trust services and property management
THE BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL TRUST COMPANY LTD.
24 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, Tel. 68521.

OUR DEPOSITS HAVE RISEN

FROM IL. 5,000,000 TO OVER IL. 10,000,000

WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS—

THIS IS CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THE SUCCESS OF OUR SERVICE, BASED ON PERSONAL UNDERSTANDING AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE

KUPATH MILWE •HAOLEH•

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

The Israel National Oil Company Ltd.

Herewith informs the Company's holders of 5% debentures (1962-1971) that, in accordance with the prospectus issued by the Company, holders of such debentures are entitled to convert them at par into ordinary fully-paid-up shares of the Company until August 2, 1960 inclusive.

Applications for conversion may be submitted to the Company through the Tel Aviv Branch of Bank Israel.

An intermediate report on the Company's activities is available to holders of debentures at all banks.

LONDON

Guesthouse Kingsfield

50, West Heath Drive, Golder's Green N.W. 11. Tel.: Speedwell 1110.

Comfortable rooms with breakfast, h.c. central heating, well-recommended, close to underground and buses.

THE FACTS — THE FIGURES

about Israel's principal enterprises in

THE JERUSALEM POST economic annual

Indispensable guide to Israel's current business and investment potentialities, providing you with an up-to-date, all-round picture of Israel's

- ECONOMY IN REVIEW
- ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
- GUIDES TO TAXATION, SECURITIES, EXPORT

Plus Special Index Listing of Israel's Principal Firms

No Businessman can afford to be without this valuable Annual

PRICE: IL12

Mail Order Coupon
The Jerusalem Post Economic Annual

To BRONFMAN Ltd., c/o The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.
For mail orders, fill out this coupon and send direct to THE JERUSALEM POST, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem together with a remittance of $6.00.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Overseas price: $6.00 — dollar cheques should be made to: BRONFMAN LTD., and sent to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

RADIO REVIEW

Herzl's Private Life

AFTER the pomp and circumstance of the official Herzl observances, it was extremely refreshing to hear about the man behind the legend. Saturday morning's broadcast — the first in a weekly series edited by Hagai Punsker and Yigal Lusin — took the form of a discussion with Dr. Alex Bein and his colleagues in the Zionist Archives with relevant quotations read by Zalman Levinsh. As a result we learnt many details about Herzl that shed light on his personality.

We learnt, for instance, that he was basically shy. Women found him attractive but his shyness prevented him from returning their interest. We learnt that Herzl preferred blondes — preferably with shapely legs. Nothing is known of his romances apart from gossip and at this stage it is difficult (and probably undesirable and unnecessary) to probe deeper.

We learnt also something about a topic which is generally veiled — the unsatisfactory nature of his marriage. He loved his wife (true to his type, a blonde) but something went wrong with their relationship. Dr. Bein said that he continued to love her but that there was no real friendship and comradeship between them. After all, she did not share the Zionist fervour which absorbed so much of his life and which probably constituted one of her two main rivals, the other being — one suspects — his mother. Herzl's mother was not mentioned in this first programme but perhaps a future broadcast in the series will analyse his mother-complex.

We learnt about many facets of Herzl's life: his dandyism, his lasting friendship with male fellow students, his tendency to be condescending; and his natural aristocracy — the characteristic which so impressed East European Jewry.

We also heard an analysis of his handwriting by a graphologist, Varda Tamir. This was so near the mark and so penetrating that one wonders why biographers have to rely on such outdated notions as facts when everything is clear from handwriting.

This was an absorbing broadcast and well-edited. I hope that after we have finished with this Herzl series, the same technique will be applied to other mortals who have been elevated to semi-legendary status.

* * *

HAYYIM Lensky was one of the most distinguished modern Hebrew poets. To his literary merits must be added the fact that he was one of the last Hebrew poets in Soviet Russia. He spent years in a forced labour camp for disseminating Hebrew culture before his premature death in the early 1940's.

One of the Hebrew literary sensations of recent years has been the publication of a considerable body of hitherto unpublished poems by Lensky, brought here within the past couple of years by an immigrant from Eastern Europe. This collection of his verse has recently appeared under the poignantly appropriate title (taken from one of his poems) "Over the River Lethe."

Last week's literary feature was rightly devoted to this event and, sensibly, did not concentrate on the verse (which cannot really be grasped via a broadcast) but gave us an appreciation of the man and his work and brought to the microphone several Israelis with intimate recollections of Lensky (a pity his friend, Alexander Zarchin, the inventor, was not also heard). The programme, edited by Ezra Hemanehem, was a tribute to the memory of a fine poet and a courageous man.

* * *

GIDEON Tamir last week compared various renderings of "Hamlet" in the original. Mr. Tamir succinctly and effectively discussed the play and the interpretations. John Barrymore, as he indicated, still represented an earlier tradition which put the ham into Hamlet. The example heard included liberal tremolo, deliberate emphases, slow pace and some weird yelling. It was a Hamlet who had never listened to his own advice to the players.

Sir John Gielgud, one of the modern classic interpreters of the role, pays great care to the text and possesses a silken voice. However, there is still a trace of the tremolo. Sir Laurence Olivier, on the other hand, though not as rich in voice quality, offers a greater naturalism.

The contrast between the three made an excellent programme; in short —

After hearing Barrymore
I liked Sir Larry more;
And of course, John Gielgud
Also made me feel good.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Herzl the Writer (tomorrow at 12.50); the functions of a rabbi in Israel (tomorrow at 7.35); Handel's oratorio "Solomon" (tomorrow at 10; second wavelength); Beethoven feature (Sun. at 6); The people of Switzerland (Sun. at 7.40); IPO plays Mahler's Second Symphony (Sun. at 9.30); Discussion on the destruction of the Temple (Mon. at 7.30); Yigael Yadin on the Bar-Kochba letters (Mon. at 8.10); Kol Yisrael Orchestra and choir concert including Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" (Tues. at 9.15); Natan Alterman programme (Weds. at 7.45); Sydney Bechet feature (Thurs. at 8); "Edmund Wilson in the U.S.S.R." (Thurs. at 10; second wavelength).

AUDIO

A Builder of Cultural Bridges

By TRUDE B. FELDMAN

ONE of the cultural bridges between the United States and Israel has been the American academic workshop organized here every year by Abraham I. Katsh, chairman of the Department of Hebrew Studies of New York University. Inaugurated in the summer of 1949, this programme was designed to take American students, teachers, social workers and community leaders for a study of Israel and Israel life.

The course includes 78 hours of lectures, 12 full days of tours, service on committees, reports on weekly symposia and excursions and the writing of a formal paper.

The participants, in evaluating their experience, unanimously agree that the Workshop is far more than a sightseeing trip — it is a valuable low-cost project in dynamic education.

In 1952, Professor Katsh organized another project, this time with the Jewish Agency's Department of Culture and Education in the Diaspora. It is the New York University Graduate Workshop on The Land of The Bible, the only graduate academic programme in the Middle East. This month, he is personally leading the group of 16 Protestant professors and clergymen and one Roman Catholic priest for this six-week "professorial workshop."

The Natural Setting

The son of a renowned Petah Tikva Rabbi, Professor Katsh terms this workshop "a course of Bible study transplanted to its natural setting — the Holy Land." The participants, who eat and sleep under one roof, are unanimous in their belief that the interdenominational character of their group will lead to wider understanding of each other's convictions and traditions — and to some spirited discussion. They do much touring and hiking as part of the study programme.

It was Professor Katsh who introduced the first course in modern Hebrew to be taught at an American university — at NYU in 1934. This subsequently helped other universities

Prof. A. I. KATSH

create programmes in Hebrew, and, today, it is taught in 50 American institutions of higher learning.

In 1942, Professor Katsh established the NYU Library of Judaica and Hebraica. He is now curator of the Library, which has a collection of 23,000 rare volumes and manuscripts. Four years ago, he travelled to Soviet Russia and Hungary to establish a cultural exchange in Hebraica and Judaica. While there, he was the first to arrange for the microfilming of thousands of rare documents that till then were unavailable to Western scholars. He made journeys behind the Iron Curtain two years ago and last year, on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation; and, on August 10, as he celebrates his 52nd birthday, he will represent the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Oriental Society at the 25th International Oriental Congress in Moscow.

Many of the documents that Professor Katsh microfilmed are over 1,000 years old. They include Judeo-Arabic treatises, Bible commentaries, and rabbinic literature from the Middle East and Italy. They are now housed in the NYU library, where they are used for research by 60 scholars.

Before Professor Katsh left the Soviet Union in 1942, he obtained a pledge in writing from the Soviet Deputy Minister of Education that Hebrew would be taught in Russian schools if 10 parents asked for it. Later, after he and a private audience with Pius XII, the Pope issued a statement favouring the teaching of modern Hebrew.

A chair in Hebrew Culture and Education has been endowed at NYU in Dr. Katsh's name.

In the Groove

South American

MAINLY instrumental is the disc by Jacky Noguez, Vol. 5 POP-Hed. Artzi, (SPO 17028), featuring his accordion, with vocalizing chorus and ensemble in the background. The accent is on South American rhythm; even in a *valse* the rhythm is supplied by Maraccas.

"Midnight in Rio" is the title of another 7" disc (Telefunken-Hed Artzi, EP-120) on which Fernandez Pray and his orchestra comment on Duke Ellington's old hit, "Caravan" and on Lecuona's "Tabu," played in noisy rhumba fashion, rounded off by "Carioca" and "Frénésie." Y.B.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. EDWARD G. PAICE, 7 Dorothy Avenue, Wembley, Mdx., England, a listener to Kol Zion, wishes to find a pen friend in Israel. He is interested in collecting stamps but would be glad to hear from anyone in Israel who would care to correspond with him.

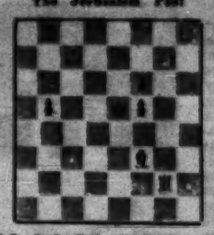
Chess

Problem No. 1357
M. N. Pepper, Sofia
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke8; Re2, Bd8; Kte6. (4)
Ka5; Rh1; Pe3. (3)
White mates in two (2x)

Friday, July 29, 1960

Problem No. 1358
Ing. L. Lavocatus, Bucharest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kc7; Rg2; Ba1; Kte7; Pe3, h2. (6)
Ke5; Rb6; Bf3; Ph5, f5, f6. (6)
Maximummer. Selfmate in seven

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1353 (Goldschmidt): 1.Kt:d2! Bc3/-Ktc3/Bd3/Qc3/Ktg3/g3 2.Qb6/R; b4/R:d3/Q:f6/Ktf3/Bg1x — six-fold Barulin. Problem No. 1354 (Faria & Rosa): a) Re6 Bf8 2.Kte6 Be8 — 2.Kb5 Ba2 4.Re7 B:e7x; b) Rc6 Bf8 2.Kb5 Ba3 3.Kte7 B:e7 4.Rc5 Be8x.

COMPOSING AWARD: SELFMATES 1959

Thirty-three problems were entered for the Israel Problemists Association's 1959 International composing tourney for selfmates. The award of the judge, Mr. Z. Hashavit of Kiryat Tivon, was as follows:

1st Prize, The Jerusalem Post No. 1290, by Dr. K. Fabel, Munich, 1st Hon. Mention, "Al Hamishmar" 1366, by G. Thomas, Denmark; 2nd — The Jerusalem Post 1281, by J. Santiago, O. Faria and D. Rosa, Brasil; 1st Commendation "Al Hamishmar" 1363, by J. Wiesel, Beit Zera; 2nd — "Lamerhav" 373, by O. Faria & D. Rosa; 3rd — "Haproblemai" 140, by J. R. Jessurun Lobo, Holland; Ungraded — A.H. 1354, by J. Retter, Jerusalem.

Israel-Switzerland Match: The third section (two-movers, Israel theme) was won by Israel 39: 38, bringing the total score of the match to 140:90. The full award for this event, as well as the one for the composing tourneys, will be published in full in the next issue of "Haproblemai."

TEL AVIV CHAMPIONSHIP

Twenty-four players, including three masters (Aloni, Smilttner, Kreidman) are contesting the 1960 Tel Aviv championship which opened last week. Highlight of the first round: G. Gevinda, Israel woman champion, defeated ASA team member I. Kreitner. Altogether 11 rounds will be played, under the Swiss system. Chief arbiter is Israel champion J. Porath.

Olympic Team: J. Porath has been appointed captain of the Israel olympic team to the Leipzig Olympiads. Mr. E. Peer, member of the Israel Chess Federation executive, will head the delegation.

I.C.F. Gradings. Israel's oldest player, 73-year-old Pani Goldsmints of Holon, has been awarded grade A by the I.C.F. gradings committee. Other upgraded players were H. Aloni, S. Ziser, D. Gothelf, S. Cagan, M. Levi.

Youth championship. The 1960 youth championship will open in Ramat Gan, Sunday, July 31, with some 60 players (out of the 100 who applied.)

STUDENTS' OLYMPICS

The seventh Students Olympics opened in Leningrad on July 16. The 15 countries taking part are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Rumania, Holland, England, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, East Germany, Poland, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, USSR and the U.S. The Russian team is composed of Spassky, Gurgenidze, Nikitin, Nikolajevski, Klovan and Savon. After the fifth round the U.S. led with 14½ points, followed by the USSR (14½).

Game No. 897
King's Indian Defence

L. Evans	R. Byrne
1.e4 c6 2.d3 c5 3.g3 Kte6 4.Bg2 e5 5.Kte2 Bc7 6.0-0 Kge7 7.c3 d5 8.Kfd2 0-0 9.c:d c:d 10.Kf2 b6 11.Re1 Bb7 12.d4 Kta5 13.Ktf4 Ktf5 14.b3 Re8 15.Bb2 B:e1+ 16.Q:e1 e:d 17.Kt:d4 Kt:d4	18.c:d Qd7 19.Be3 Re6 20.Qd2 Re8 21.Rd1 Ktb7 22.Kte6 B:e6 23.d:e Kte5 24.Rd1 Rd8 25.b4 Kte6 26.Bd4 Bd7 27.Kb2 Kt:d4 28.Q:d4 Qe7 29.Rd3 Qe8 30.Qf4 Qe7 31.Bc2 Kg7 32.Rc2 Re8 33.Qd4 Re6 34.Re2 Bc8 35.Qd4 Re8 36.f4 Bb7 37.e4+ Kg8 38.e:f4 Q:f7 39.Re5 Bc8 40.Bb3 Re6 41.Bg2 R:e5 42.Q:e5 b5 43.Qd6 Qe7 44.b5 g:h 45.f5 h4 46.Qe6+ Kf8 47.Qh6+ Kg8 48.f6 h4 49.Bh3 g:g+ 50.K:g3. Black resigns.

AN ALEKHINE MASTERPIECE

The following little known game by the former world champion was played in a simultaneous performance, Berne 1922.

Game No. 899
A. Alekhine

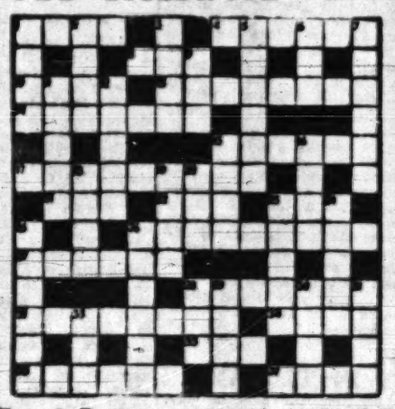
Partners	
1.e4 e5	2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 e:d
4.Kt:d4 Bc5	5.Be3 Bb6 6.c3 d6
7.Bb5 Kte7	8.Kte2 0-0 9.0-0 f5
10.e:f Kt:d4	11.B:d4 B:d4
12.c:d B:f5	13. Ktf3 Kte6 14.Bd3 Kb6
15.Re1 c6	16.Re3 Ktf4 17.Bc2 Bg4
18.Re1 Qf6	19.Ree3 Kth3+
20.Kf1 Qh4	21.Qe2 Qh5 22.Qd3 Ktf4
23.Qe4 Kt:g2.	White resigns.

RESHEVSKY, KORCHNOI WIN AT BUENOS AIRES

Grandmaster Sammy Reshevsky (USA) and USSR champion Victor Korchnoi share honours in the Buenos Aires international tournament, each scoring 13 points out of 19 games. Full results next week.

ELIAHU SHARAF

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. There's no accounting for such customers. 4. It sails through the air. 8. She joined Leon in the ship. 10. Doga tore his wife apart. 13. Throwing the town in disorder. 14. What you'd expect Clement to be? 15. Convict vessel? Not entirely. 17. Hardly where to keep the meat warm. 21. No, but it's a loss of victory to the navy. 22. Be in debt. 23. Coming back, it's dim. 26. This excavator may be worth a lot of money. 27. It's burnt in cylinders. 29. Where one of those scraps of paper was signed. 32. Feed him! 34. A fair answer to the question "How, how?" 35. Where training will improve you as a body? 36. Enters his name wrongly! 37. This is it.

DOWN. — 1. Should it make black smoke? 2. Can fly over the sea in Wales? 3. Cut by a carpenter. 5. Not much for that character John. 6. Leading Welsh dairyman? 7. Furious when, for a joke, gin's upset? 8. We all know what happened to his wife. 11. Bird he has a name for. 12. She does more than make an offer. 16. He mispronounces "Thread". 18. It's all to the good. 19. Final sprinkling of salt? 19. It could be a spokeshave. 20. Low flier, possibly? 23. Golden sovereign! 24. Church dignitaries. 25. Join with a broken clip inside? 26. Vegetable vessels. 28. Dig he fail to keep up with the crooks who sat away? 29. It seems Tony's lost his head over a kiss! 30. It may be buttered. 31. Trickle through. 33. You'll find her in the Crown and Anchor.

SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Re-buff. 5. Job. 8. O-ks-a. 9. Acre. 10. Dodges. 11. Shorthand. 13. Clef. 15. Icy. 16. Blunt. 17. Aphis. 20. Ate. 22. Oat(cake) 23. Miser. 24. (mother of) pearl 26. Tea(T) 27. Ella 28. All aboard. 31. Nomads. 32. Isle 33. Aged 34. Lis 35. Doc-kor.

DOWN: 1. Reduce 2. Bad debts 3. Foes. 4. Fishing 5. Jerry 6. Bash 7. (in)Transit 12. Oct. 14. Flee(flea) 15. Pore 19. Hallmark 20. Aimless. 21. Yearned 24. Pea 25. Nasser 26. Topas 29. Abe-L 30. Do-do.

DOUBLECROSSED

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

	N S 84 H KQJ 1065 D J 109 C 3 9	
S K 93 H 984 D 87652 C 2 2	W E	S Q 7 H A 73 D K Q 4 C Q 8765
	S S A J 10652 H 2 D A 2 C A K 104	

NORTH was dealer at 30 to his side. He passed and took out his partner's one spade opening into two hearts; South made a mild slam try with three spades, and North then reluctantly left him in that suit, fearing that any further overcall would carry the partnership beyond their depth.

West started with the eight of diamonds, East covered and South made his ace. A heart came back, East winning in his turn.

Now East counted his chicks. He had a most probable second winner with the king of diamonds, but he was still three tricks short. South was marked with a goodish five- or six-card spade suit, and the defence would have to base itself on the assumption that declarer's original diamond holding was a doubleton, because any entry to dummy's hearts would ruin his chances.

West could at the most be expected to produce a black king and the knave of spades. If West had the king of clubs and the *knave* of spades, then the contract could be set by winning a trump and two clubs (by way of an immediate trump return); but dummy's red suits would act as a threat and compel the defence to lead up clubs at the expense of the setting trick. The other possibility was that West held the king of spades; but here again there was an imminent danger of a forced endplay.

Using dummy's hearts as a bait East refrained from crashing the diamond and played the eight of clubs. South gratefully came up with the ace, pulled the king and played a third round; but West ruffed with the nine, and dummy was unable to overruff. East next obtained the lead with his king of diamonds; he returned a fourth club, and West ruffed with the king.

West was now at leisure to play a red card. Poor South had nothing left but trumps, and although the trick was firmly secured in dummy he had to transfer the lead into the wrong hand. He therefore never got the chance of taking the marked trump finesse, and East's queen won the setting trick.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
571, 250.4, 249 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tamil: 8.30, 1.30, 8.00, 1.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 3.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R: 9.10 Musical Clock (R: 6.15 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Kol Yisrael — For Child & Youth." 11.30 Popular Concert: Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 4, in G-minor, opus 40 (Soloist: the Composer), 12.00 Chamber Music: Bach: Sonata for Viola da Gamba and Harpsichord; Mozart: Sonata for Piano duet, K. 497. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Youngsters. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Concert. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Bloch: "Schelomo", Hebrew Rhapsody for Cello and Orch. (Soloist: Emanuel Feuermann); "Les Sylphides," Ballet Music after Chopin (Conductor: Eugene Ormandy); Mendelssohn: Wedding March. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 "Hadudaim" (Vocal duet and the Nachal Group). 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Truth about the Lie Detector" — Repeat Broadcast. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G, played by the Bath Festival Orchestra, conducted by Yehudi Menuhin; Mozart: Clarinet Concerto in A, K. 622, played by Jona Ritlinger, with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sergiu Celibidache; Hindemith: "Mathis der Maler", played by the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra, conducted by William Steinberg. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Offenbach: Overture "Orpheus in the Underworld"; a pastoral Sonatina No. 4 for violin and guitar; Humperdinck: two Excerpts from "Hansel and Gretel"; Tchaikowsky: Selection from "The Nutcracker"; Palmgren: Intermezzo in B-flat minor; Chabrier: Fete Polonaise. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.10 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Leclair: Violin Concerto in E-minor; Mozart: Piano Concerto in B-flat major, K. 450 (Soloist: Schnabel). 10.30 Programme on Bible Parsha. 11.00 Shofar Blowing. 11.20 The "Mordaios Orpheus" Male Choir — Conductor: Ivor Sims. Verdi, Sullivan, Candish, Falfan. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Herzl Centenary Programme. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Mendelssohn: "On Wings of Song"; Elgar: Chanson de Matin; Massenet: Meditation from "Thais"; Chopin: Etude in E; Chaminade: "Autom"; Debussy: "Claire du Lune." 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up" — Marc Lavry. 5.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records of Hebrew Songs. 5.45 Crime and its Treatment — talk by S. Shoham. 6.00 Opera: Verdi: "Il Trovatore." 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Mishlei, Chaps. 27 and 28. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal — Hindemith: Suite of French Renaissance Dances; Debussy: Prelude and Aria from "L'Enfant Prodigue" (Soloist: Rose Sander — Soprano); Grieg: Suite "Sigurd Jorsalfar." 10.00 "Jazz aux Champs Elysées." 11.10 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme

Today: 2.00 Opening. 2.01 Melodies. 2.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.00 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Jewish Music. 10.30 Pre-Concert Programme. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.29 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Vivaldi: Concerto for Two Oboes, Strings and Harpsichord (Conductor: Renata Fasano); Handel: "Salomon", Oratorio, Part One (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham). 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

3rd PROGRAMME
367 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.25-2.10 and 8.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAOLA (32.1 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 The Lighter Side. 10.35 This Week's Portion. 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 226 and 235 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Via-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Honegger, Cimarosa and Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 Request Programme. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS) 25.25, 19.66, 16.86 & 13.93 M.) 7.15-7.45 a.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 6.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 13, 16, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Focus on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 M. News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 9.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 485 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Caper. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

See Israel by Scooter!
SHERUTAN SCOOTER HIRE SERVICE LTD.
42 Rehov Frishman, Tel. 53539, Tel Aviv.

Radio Sussmann
wish to thank all friends, clients and suppliers for the many good wishes extended them on the opening of the new, enlarged workshop at 9 REHOV ARLOSOROFF.
YOUR SPECIALIST for radio, tape-recorders, cinema projectors, hi-fi and stereo equipment. Tel. 2345, Haifa.

TOURISTS
Welcome to Israel
Join our tours or call on us and receive a complimentary copy of "JERUSALEM POST weekly"
SIGHTSEEING LTD.
TEL AVIV: 61 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 29177
HAIFA: 9 Rehov Safad Tel. 6218

Radioisotope Training Centre
(Affiliated to the Weizmann Institute and The Israel Atomic Energy Commission)
A Course for Engineers
in the use of radioactive materials will be held at the Centre from October 16, 1960 until December 3, 1960.
For further information, please apply to:
The Radioisotope Training Centre
P.O.B. 26, Rehovot.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., July 30, 7.30, 9.30, Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
Crack in the Mirror
reveals the open and hidden motives with: ORSON WELLES, JULIETTE GRECO, BRADFORD DILLMAN
For adults only
Premiere: today at 2.30, Sat. night 7.15 & 9.30
Weekdays: at 4, 7.15, 9.30
The hall is cooled and ventilated
Fully air-conditioned

ALLENBY 7th Week
Fully air-conditioned
They have captured the country in an invasion of laughs
THE MOUSE THAT ROARED
Starring: Jean Seberg — Peter Sellers

ARMON DAVID 5th Week
By Public Request
PETER FINCH in
THE TRIALS OF OSCAR WILDE
with YVONNE MITCHELL, JAMES MASON
4-7.30, 9.45

BEN-YEHUDA Tel. 28469
5th Week
evenings 6.45 & 9.30
1960 International Cannes Festival sensational winner
LA DOLCE VITA
Mats. 11 & 4
LITTLEST HOBO

CHEN Tel. 28957
Air-Conditioned
GARY COOPER in
Man of the West
with LEE J. COBB
Cinemascope In colour
For adults only
4, 7.30 & 9.30

EDEN Open-air
3rd Week
FARID EL-ATRASH
MADIHA YUSSRI
in the Arabic musical
DREAM OF YOUTH
Sat. night 7.15—9.15
Weekdays 4—7.15—9.15

ESTHER 2nd Week
GARY COOPER
CHARLTON HESTON
THE WRECK OF THE 'MARY DEAR'
A man's picture that women love!
An M.G.M. film in Metrocolor

GAT Tel. 27898
LILLI PALMER
in a great drama full of tension
THE GLASS TOWER
with: O. E. HASSE
PETER VAN EYCK
4, 7.30, 9.30
Buses 12, 13, 19.

HOD 2nd Week
Air-conditioned
LAURENCE HARVEY
CLIFF RICHARD
SYLVIA SYMS
in the wonderful musical
EXPRESSO BONGO
3 perfs. daily:
4 — 7.30 — 9.30.

MAXIM 2nd Week
NORMAN WISDOM
Britain's No. 1 comedian
Just My Luck
4 — 7.30 — 9.30
Fully air-conditioned

MOGRABI
ALEC GUINNESS
MAUREEN O'HARA
ERNIE COVACS
NOEL COWARD
in Graham Greene's
OUR MAN IN HAVANA
4, 7.30 & 9.45

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
VOULEZ-VOUS DANSER AVEC MOI
with:
BRIGITTE BARDOT
HENRI VIDAL
DAWN ADDAMS
For adults only

PARIS 3rd Week
The hall cooled & Ventilated
3 great stars in one film
JOANNE WOODWARD
PAUL NEWMAN
ORSON WELLES
THE LONG HOT SUMMER
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

OPHIR 2nd Week
Proudly announces the World Premiere of the Great Israel production
RACHEL
Dialogue and songs in Hebrew
English and French subtitles
For adults only

ORION
LINO VENTURA
SANDRA MILO
in
Un Temoin Dans la Ville
3 perfs. daily: 4, 7.30, 9.30

RAMAT GAN
7.30 & 9.30
EMMERICH KALMAN'S
IMMORTAL
GRAEFIN MARITZA
in wonderful colour, starring Hans Moser
Mats. at 4:
Audie Murphy
in his best GUN SMOKE

PEER Air-conditioned
2nd Week
FERNANDEL
THE BIG CHIEF
co-starring:
GINO CERVI
PAPOUF
The child prodigy
French Comedy Prize winner of 1959.
Three perfs. daily:
4 — 7.30 — 9.30.

SHDEROT 4th Week
7.30, 9.30
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
MASSIMO GIROTTI
ASPHALTE
1st Prize San Francisco Festival
For adults only
Mats. at 4 p.m.
LOST CONTINENT
Cinemascope — In colour
The hall is cooled and ventilated

TAMAR 5th Week
Evenings only
HENRY VIDAL
DAWN ADDAMS
LINO VENTURA
in
SURSIS POUR UN VIVANT
(Respite for a living man)
A great film that will keep you in suspense up to its stunningly unexpected end.
For your benefit: don't come after the beginning of the show.
Mats. cont. from 10:
JOSELITO
continues to charm you in
KNIGHT OF THE MOUNTAINS

TCHELET 2nd Week
TOMMY STEELE
in his greatest
Tommy Steele's Adventures
A wonderful comedy with Beast-beat music
4 — 7.30 — 9.30.

YARON 3rd Week
The successor of those two comedy hits "Carry on Sergeant" and "Carry on Nurse" with all popular favourites who appeared in the other two comedies — Now! The funniest "CARRY ON" of them all
CARRY ON TEACHER

ZAMIR
The Moonraker
4th Week
in colour
A Forum Film Release

REALLY THE 5TH AND LAST WEEK
... and still they crowd to see HAILEY MILLS in
TIGER BAY
Have YOU seen her?
Also the short: "Wedding in Springtime" — Princess Margaret

15th 19th

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing July 30, 1960

ARNON Tel. 4829
5th Week
TIGER BAY
John Mills — Hertz Buchbah and the wonderfully gifted child star, Hailey Mills.
On the programme: 2 reel colour film of PRINCESS MARGARET'S WEDDING.
No Complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
M.G.M.'s most surprising international affair of this or any other year
IT STARTED WITH A KISS
Glenn Ford, Debbie Reynolds, Eva Gabor
Metrocolor Cinemascope
For adults only.

ORION Tel. 2914
Pierre Brasseur, Gino Cervi in Hector Malot's classic
SANS FAMILLE
with little Joel Pissaux as Remi
In coolur
Daily at 10.30 a.m.: TAMMY
35 agorot per ticket.

ORNA Tel. 4738
Cinemascope Color de Luxe
It was a time to remember!
D-DAY THE SIXTH OF JUNE
Robert Taylor, Richard Todd, Dana Wynter
Special: the World Heavyweight Championship Patterson vs. Johansson

JERUSALEM Kiryat Yovel
Paul Newman, Pier Angeli
Somebody Up There Likes Me
Showing all week

RON Tel. 3104
Israel Premiere
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
MAY BRITT
MARINA VLADY
in one of Dino de Laurentiis' greatest
I INFIDELI
English and Hebrew subtitles
Today at 3:
WHO WAS THAT LADY
From Sunday, 10.30 a.m. daily ODONGO (in colour)

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1486
2nd Week
SUSAN HAYWARD
Academy Award Winner
I WANT TO LIVE
The story of Barbara Graham whose murder trial shocked the world.
Adults only
No complimentary tickets

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
JENNIFER JONES, WILLIAM HOLDEN
LOVE IS A MANY SPLENDOURED THING
Based on Han Suyin's novel

ZION HALL Tel. 3906
Excitement... suspense... explosive action
Richard Long, Mikeli Kobi
in the dramatic true story of an American G.I. accused of murder
TOKYO AFTER DARK

TEL-OR Tel. 3070
2nd Week
A wonderfully human French comedy
LE CLOCHARD
Starring Jean Gabin, Bernard Blier, Darry Cowl
No complimentary tickets
A Forum Film Release

Commencing Saturday, July 30, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
2nd Week
The last and best of the SISSI series
Schicksals

ISRAEL'S MEDICAL SERVICE ON BRINK OF NEW ERA

New Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem is shown (top left) with Medical School wing at left, Hospital in radial section connected by laboratories and clinical section, and school of nursing at right. Top right, a graduate of the Medical School shown in the job, in charge of Hadassah Public Health services in parts of the Jerusalem corridor. Below left, experiment with perfused kidney with apparatus designed by Prof. Jack Gross, head of the department, in the Cancer Research and Experimental Medicine Laboratories of the Medical School. Left to right are Dr. G. Goldhaber, radiobiologist, Mr. I. Koffler, technician, and Prof. Gross. At right, bedside training for final year students in Medical School conducted by Dr. M. Rachmilewitz (second from right), Professor of Internal Medicine and Dean of the Hebrew University — Hadassah Medical School, and Prof. K. Braun (left, with glasses), head of Hadassah's Cardiovascular Unit.

Backward Glance with Israel's Medical Pioneers

Prof. Aryeh Feigenbaum

CRAMMED into the high-ceilinged squarish room, which serves as the examining room, study and den of Professor Aryeh Feigenbaum, are an accumulation of items which constitute a thumbnail sketch of the man and his times. The room, which overlooks a quiet, tree-studded courtyard on Rehov Hahabashim in Jerusalem, has served Dr. Feigenbaum, since the end of 1954 Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical School, as headquarters for 45 of his 47 years in this country.

His bookcases overflow — but are meticulously arranged as befits a German-trained physician. They contain not only the usual collection of scientific works in several languages, but also the books which reveal his many hobbies and interests. They include classical Greek and Latin — among his hobbies are philology and psychology, — and his published papers on the history of medicine, another one of his hobbies.

Near professional journals publishing his research into ancient Indian operations for cataracts and Egyptian hieroglyphic prescriptions for eye-salves, is a section devoted to sheet music, for he plays the viola with the Hebrew University Orchestra.

The bookcase also contains a book, "The Road to Mecca," written by "my famous, or should I say 'notorious' nephew, Leopold Weiss, now Mohammed Asad," one-time Pakistani envoy to the United Nations. The book describes his conversion to Islam and his pilgrimage to Mecca — Mecca in this case being a dual destination: a city and a spiritual ascent.

The walls are decorated with pictures of another nephew, Frederic Taubes, a professional painter living in New York, as well as oil paintings by Professor Feigenbaum himself. The Professor, whose eyes twinkle behind his gold-rimmed glasses, under a sparse fringe of white hair, became interested in painting when he was 51-years-old. He recently held an exhibition at Beit Daniel in Zichron Ya'acov. He signs his paintings "Aryef."

Born in Lwow in 1895, the fifth of seven children, Professor Feigenbaum early showed a remarkable aptitude for religious studies. At the age of ten he was shipped by his father, a banker, to Germany to be trained for the ministry in the home of a famed rabbi. But when he was 14 the rabbi returned him to his father with the recommendation: "Take him back. He'll never be a rabbi. He has lost interest."

He entered a German-language secondary school, relearned his Polish, and prepared for his entrance to the university in Lwow. Questioned by a friend one day in the synagogue on his future, he said: "I'm going to be a doctor; I'm going to emigrate to Palestine; and I'm going to found the first medical journal in Hebrew." (All three wishes came true. He founded "Harefuah" in 1920.)

In 1911, he made a three-month trip to Palestine to spy out the land "by foot, on horse and mule-back." He met Dr. Wilhelm Bruenn, of Haders, who promised to "send for him when the time was ripe." The time was ripe the following year, when the American philanthropist, Nathan Straus, whose interest in improving health conditions was aroused by Dr. Bruenn, set up a Jewish Health Bureau in Jerusalem. This was 12 years before the Straus Health Centre was founded. The Bureau contained three departments — bacteriology, malaria and eye diseases — under the direction of Dr. Bruenn. The latter wrote to Dr. Feigenbaum to come and head the eye department. He arrived in 1913, and the next year he married beautiful Rahel Meyouhas, a Jerusalem-born girl of distinguished Ashkenazi-Sephardi background.

During World War One the institute flourished and became part of an enlarged International Health Bureau due to the clumsily veiled interest of Germany, which wanted a strong medical foothold in the Middle East as part of its "Drang nach Osten" (drive towards the East) campaign. But after the outbreak of World War One, the Balfour Declaration and Allenby's drive, Dr. Feigenbaum, like others suspected of sympathizing with the Allies, found themselves expelled by the Turkish authorities to Damascus.

In 1918, the American Zionist Medical Unit (the forerunner of Hadassah) arrived. In 1922, with the disintegration of the Nathan Straus Institute, Dr. Feigenbaum joined Hadassah as head of its Ophthalmic Department.

Dr. Feigenbaum's work has helped make trachoma and acute seasonal opthalmia things of the past in this country — although they are widely prevalent today in other Middle East countries.

Since his retirement in 1954 Prof. Feigenbaum has been plagued — by a shortage of time. He finds the days too short to keep abreast of current thinking in medicine, and to carry on with his painting, his music and his research into medical history.

MACABEE DEAN

Prof. Aryeh Dostrovsky

JUST how much do doctors know?

A great deal and very little, according to Prof. Aryeh Dostrovsky, a world-famous dermatologist and the first Dean of the Medical School in Jerusalem.

At 73, the quiet-spoken professor has seen a "revolution" in diagnosis and therapy since that time 45 years ago when he emerged from Basle University with an M.D. in hand.

Dread leprosy, the "incurable" scourge, is being brought under control by sulfa-drugs. Syphilis has disappeared as a social disease. Pellagra has dropped to a negligible level with the diagnosis of vitamin deficiency.

But why, asks Prof. Dostrovsky, does illness strike only one of two persons living under approximately the same conditions? Or why will one of them come down with only a mild form of the illness and the other die of it? What about a skin disease like psoriases, which we have known for 2,000 years and whose cause is still a mystery? Or the role of psychic and genetic factors?

Happily, the professor, when he arrived in Israel from Odessa in 1919, found answers to some of the serious problems he met here — pyoderma, fungus diseases and other skin infections born of "dirt." The young Russian doctor grappled with them in quantity soon after he arrived here and was appointed Head of the Hadassah Hospital's Skin and Venereal Diseases Department. He held this post until his retirement in 1951.

During these years of "revolution" in medicine, Dr. Dostrovsky was among the planners of a medical school that would train doctors in this country. The target date was set at 1948.

"You know what happened then," he said.

"The school that finally opened in 1949 was not what one could call a modern medical school from the point of view of facilities," he recalls. "But from the beginning our standards were on a high Western level. The nuclei were there in the laboratories of the Hebrew University and the staff of the abandoned hospital on Mt. Scopus."

And what is it, then, that makes a good doctor? Prof. Dostrovsky had to answer this in a practical way when 150 candidates would annually show up for 50 or 60 places in the freshmen class. Through psycho-technical tests and in personal interviews, he and his colleagues looked for the personal qualities that are a necessary leaven to a doctor's scientific knowledge.

"Modern medicine," says Prof. Dostrovsky, "is very complicated. Teachers have to keep studying themselves in order to impart knowledge to their students. But the most brilliant diagnostician will not make a patient feel secure if there is a lack of human interest."

The father of three — a son who is head of the Department of Isotope Research at the Weizmann Institute, a daughter who is principal of the Rubin Academy of Music and a daughter who is married to the present head of the School's Dermatology Department — and the grandfather of six, Prof. Dostrovsky continues to take an alert interest in the School and in dermatological developments from his quiet, tree-shaded home which neighbours Beit Hanassi.

He views the new Medical Centre at Ein Karem, with its rational layout and modern facilities, as a potential source of answers to at least some of the questions that continue to puzzle medicine.

"Enough work is left for generations of doctors," he says smilingly. "There will always be something left to know."

MALKA RABINOWITZ

Prof. Saul Adler

AMONG the men who have played an outstanding part in the history of the Medical Centre is Professor Saul Adler, pioneer of medical research in this country.

Professor Adler's arrival in this country in 1924, to head the Hebrew University's new institute of microbiology and tropical diseases, was the first direct step towards the establishment of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. The institute developed into the Department of Parasitology—the first complete department for medical research at the University — and Adler has remained at its head.

Prof. SAUL ADLER

Adler first achieved international fame when he established that Leishmaniasis, or oriental sore, was transmitted by sandflies. The discovery came after 16 years of arduous investigation, and was considered so important that it won him the coveted Chalmers Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Since then his brilliant researches in tropical medicine and his further discoveries have only served to enhance his reputation. Honours have been showered on him, not the least among them his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Adler's interest in tropical medicine was aroused during World War One, as a young R.A.M.C. officer stationed in Mesopotamia. At the end of the war he joined the School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool, and soon afterwards was appointed scientific assistant at the School's Research Station in Freetown, Sierra Leone. He spent almost three years there, but hardly had he returned home when he left to take up his appointment in Jerusalem. The fact that Palestine was still undeveloped and that the Hebrew University consisted at that stage of only three small research institutes deterred him not at all.

Adler's numerous investigations have contributed vastly to our knowledge of tropical diseases as well as to the reduction of their incidence in Israel. He has concentrated not only on human diseases but also on those of domestic animals, particularly cattle, and the method he developed some years ago of immunizing European cattle against Theileriasis, a fatal disease transmitted by ticks, is now accepted as a routine measure in most agricultural settlements and has been a primary factor in the maintenance of dairy-farming in this country.

A gifted teacher, Adler has also helped train a generation of biologists and physicians in this country, whilst as Chairman of the Pre-Faculty of Medicine he has played a vital part in laying the foundations of the Medical School. During World War II he trained many Allied Army Medical Officers in tropical diseases, for which he was awarded the O.B.E.

The conception of Adler that sprung up in the public mind is naturally linked to his personality as a scientist. But it is not, as it should be, also linked to his achievements in other fields. Among Adler's wide interests are devoted to Hebrew literature. Israelis have reason to be grateful to him for his translation, published recently, of Darwin's "The Origin of Species."

Yet you will hear nothing of all this from Adler himself. He has always shunned the limelight, and desires nothing more than to be left to do the work that is close to his heart.

BASIC PROBLEMS AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ISRAEL. Edited by Moshe Prywes, published by the Hebrew University and Hadassah, Reuben Mass, Jerusalem, 582 pp.

THIS volume represents perhaps one of the first attempts at a comprehensive survey of the research accomplishments of a country — published material and laboratory facilities — in one broad scientific field: medical and biological research during the first ten years of Israel's existence.

The book is divided into two main sections. The first deals with applied research in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and industry. The second is called "research of a general nature" but is in fact a compilation of the results of basic research in experimental biology, experimental medicine, botany and zoology. It would seem that there is hardly a field of medical or biological research to which an Israel scientist has not contributed some original results. From this diversity of interest it is obvious that the editors, advisors and contributors must have actively participated in the collection and collation of the data. The cooperative mobilization of such a large group of scientists from all parts of the country is a feat in itself and is even more of an accomplishment in view of the uniformity of presentation of the subject matter.

Readable Account

The section on applied research is a readable account of the development and breadth of biological and medical research in the country for both the professional and non-scientific reader. The account of basic research is more specialized and represents a valuable source of information for Israel scientific workers in the various fields. It should assist some scientists in finding facilities and expertise which they may not have known existed within the country, and it will help individual scientific workers avoid the duplication of research effort. This section should also be of considerable value to government and industry in obtaining solutions for problems requiring applied research.

There are many points of great general interest. Just as Israel has in the past been the highway for conquerors from three continents, so it has been, and continues to be, a meeting ground for diseases and parasites. This interchange of the newest acts also in the reverse direction, since locally-developed vaccines against these diseases are now being used by neighbouring countries to improve their productivity and raise their standards of living. This centrifugal effect is apparent in many other instances, ranging from the domestication of the Syrian Hamster and its present world-wide use as a laboratory animal to the export of unique fish-breeding know-how.

Uses of Research

The underlying thread that becomes apparent is that the scientist occupied with the solution of basic problems obtains results which sooner or later have important practical application. For example the bacteriologist interested in the enzyme activities of bacteria as a basic problem, gathers the information which is later useful in reducing the deterioration of fishing nets and tents. There are many other examples of this kind in almost all the fields of research. From this point of view this book should be required reading for all those in the country who would speak on the relative values of applied and basic research.

In this connection the reviewer has made a simple analysis on the basis of the data given in the book. If one takes the annual number of publications as an index of development, the interesting result emerges that the number of applied research projects appears to double itself every four years. This is a real increase in that for the 5 years 1954-1958 the number of applied research projects reported annually exceeds that of basic research projects, the difference increasing with succeeding years. This trend is a healthy one and no doubt arose and is being maintained due to the existence and development of foundations for fundamental research.

Research-supporting agencies and scientists planning a visit to this country could also read this book, to save them the embarrassment of underestimating local competence.

Impact of Terror

Mention should be made of the final chapter on the history of biology and medicine which, while dealing in the main with historical studies some centuries back, closes with a chapter of recent history, that is, the impact of the Nazi terror on its survivors. This serves to remind us that Israel, through force of circumstance, represents a unique laboratory for the study of human biology in terms of genetic and environmental interactions.

The format and the presentation of the book are pleasing, with relatively few printing or typographical errors. However, the division and naming of the sections in part III are somewhat arbitrary. In this same section too, there is some lack of consistency in defining highly specialized terms. J. G.

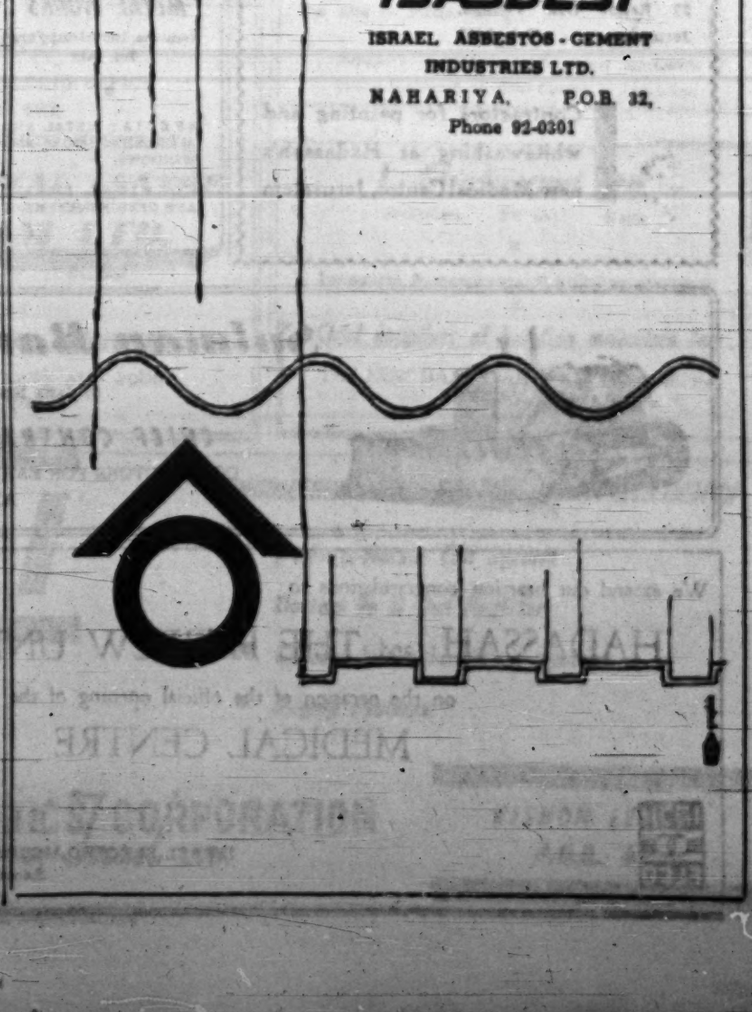
SEKELY - HOFFMAN & CO. LTD.
Electro-Mechanical Works
42 Jabotinsky Road, Ramat Gan
Tel. 73330-7
★
Suppliers of automatic switches and switchboards to the Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem

Automatic Telephone Company
ORTERAC LTD.
JERUSALEM HAIFA TEL AVIV
Factory in Ramat Gan
★
PRODUCTION OF TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT
Combined Internal and External Telephone Exchanges
PAX—PABX

The largest internal telephone exchange — 800 extensions — built in Israel so far from our factory, suited to the requirements of THE NEW HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTRE in Jerusalem.

OUR BEST WISHES
on the dedication of the
Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre
E. WEISSBREM LTD.
Manufacturers of large kitchen equipment, steam & electrical heaters, welding & stainless steel sheet work.

WE EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES TO THE
Hadassah - Hebrew University Medical Centre
ON ITS DEDICATION DAY
ILFORD X-RAY FILMS
Ilford CX X-Ray Films
A. BERNER
15 Rothschild Blvd. Tel. 65421, Tel Aviv
Photo Supply Centre, serving
PHOTOGRAPHY
MEDICINE
SCIENCE
INDUSTRY
Leitz MICROSCOPES



Modern building requires high-quality materials. That is the reason why so many ISASBEST products such as:
- Stadion benches
- Corrugated sheets
- Pillar forms
- Flat sheets
- Sun breakers
- Wall facing sheets

and many other ISASBEST articles were used at the University and at the Hadassah buildings in Jerusalem.
Isasbest quality products are known in Israel and abroad. They are of international standard, withstand time and weather, meet all the requirements of modern building.
ISASBEST
ISRAEL ASBESTOS - CEMENT INDUSTRIES LTD.
NAHARIYA. P.O.B. 32,
Phone 92-0301

Increasing Uses for Isotopes

By WILLIAM HINES

WASHINGTON (NANA)— THE business of measurement — of weighing and gauging, of keeping tabs on quality and quantity — is a necessary but tedious part of manufacturing. It is also an expensive part. The more precise the job, the more expensive becomes the item being manufactured.

This cost factor has brought quick and wide acceptance of radioisotopes by industry. Most measurement techniques can be done more quickly and accurately with radiation gauges than by standard means. And some things that previously could not be done at all now are accomplished with ease.

Since there are still many attractive isotope uses that have not been adopted widely in industry, some people deplore a "lack of imagination" among designers and users of radioactive tools. True, a certain amount of conservatism is to be found in industry, but on the other hand the atom has come a long way in the factory in just a few years.

A survey of 595 American industrial companies made for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission at the end of 1958 showed that with an annual investment of about $2,500,000 on equipment involving isotopes, those concerns were saving about $30,800,000. This is a return of a little better than 10-for-1 — the sort of thing that provides the most persuasive argument a businessman can hear.

Uses Grow Rapidly

More than 1,600 U.S. industrial concerns are licensed to use isotopes today. This indicates that the 1958 survey is hardly more than suggestive of what is really going on. An annual saving of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year in American industry would be a conservative estimate for 1960.

Nor is this the whole story. In a study of the atom's impact on industry, the U.S. National Industrial Conference Board said late last year:

"The total economic value of radioisotopes in industry cannot be accurately assessed. A product which is materially improved may not only return a higher profit to the maker, but may contribute lower costs and higher value to those who use it or resell it."

An example of what the Board was talking about is the use of radioactive piston rings in a research project on the lubricating effectiveness of an engine oil. By installing the rings in an engine and running it for a brief time, the researches could gauge wear and tear on the rings by simply checking the engine oil for radioactivity. The saving was substantial in both time and money.

Cigarette "Watcher"

On the production line, the atom serves U.S. industry in many ways. A good example is in the highly competitive cigarette industry, where each cigarette must be just as "round and firm and fully packed" as its 19 fellows in the pack.

A cigarette machine has a hopper from which shredded tobacco falls onto a strip of paper which is being led along a forming channel. The paper is wrapped around the tobacco and glued. This makes an endless cigarette which then travels to another part of the machine to be cut into regular or king-size lengths.

At the instant that the tobacco and paper are being formed into the cigarette, they pass through a radiation gauge. A radioactive source, typically of Strontium-90, shoots a stream of Beta particles through the cigarette.

The amount of tobacco in the cigarette determines the quantity of Betas reaching a counter. This counter is set to "expect" a certain level of radiation. If the level received is too low, it means too much tobacco is being used. This is neither economical nor conducive to pleasant smoking.

On the other hand, if the level of radiation is too high, the gauge knows the cigarette contains too little tobacco. A mechanism then adjusts the discharge rate of the hopper so that subsequent cigarettes are just right.

Though the proper firmness for a cigarette may be a frivolous use of atomic radiation, the tobacco industry's Beta gauges are a good and typical example of how such instruments work. Also, their economic effect is not trivial. They saved the U.S. tobacco industry about $3m. in 1958, and probably are saving it much more today.

Measures Paper, Too

Beta gauging is particularly valuable in the paper industry, fifth-ranging among American industries in savings effected — after petroleum, chemicals, tobacco and rubber.

Isotope gauges found special favour in the paper industry because paper is at its most fragile just when its quality is being determined — when it is in a semiliquid form. With Beta gauging, density can be precisely calculated and adjustments immediately made without damaging the product.

Radioactivity is coming into use in other ways than as a quality control tool. Experiments at the U.S. National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho indicate that a better tire can be produced if vulcanizing is done with high-intensity gamma rays rather than with thermal heat.

Some radioisotopes may turn out to be useful in the creation of special-purpose alloy steels. Tiny amounts of Uranium-238 are said to add desirable qualities to the world's basic structural metal, U-238 is plentiful today, but some U.S. resources experts objects to "dispersing" in this way. They foresee an eventual overriding need for U-238 as the raw material for plutonium reactor fuels. The price of depleted uranium — $2.25 a pound — is no bar to its use as an alloy material.

Checks Furnaces

Even without uranium alloys, America's steel industry is already benefiting from use of isotopes. Thickness-gauging in rolling mills and radiography — X-raying — of cast and welded shapes are common uses. Another is a little more bizarre.

Blast furnaces, where steel is made, are lined with high-temperature brick or other ceramic material. This lining can withstand tremendous heat, but gradually gives way to the punishing temperatures of the steel refining process. Traditionally, someone in the steel mill had to guess when the time had come to put out the fire and reline the furnace. Sometimes the decision came too soon, sometimes too late. Either way was bad.

Now, when a furnace is relined, a speck of gamma-emitting isotope is imbedded in the furnace wall at the point to which the lining can safely erode before shutdown.

Outside the furnace, a Geiger counter is fastened. As long as the counter keeps receiving signals from the isotope inside, all is well. When the speck is finally eroded away and its signals cease to reach the counter, a signal calls "Time" with all guesswork eliminated.

Field Wide Open

The examples here are simply indications of how industry uses isotopes, rather than a comprehensive catalogue of their use. A vast array of applications still have not yet been exploited; many remain to be conceived. Anyone with an inventive turn of mind could strike it rich with a new industrial tool using isotopes.

The rules of the game are simple:

1. The device must be cheap, relative to the cost of the machine on which it is installed.
2. It must be inexpensive to operate, relative to the cost of the product being manufactured.
3. It must be able to do its job faster, or surer, than any device now in use.
4. It must be safe enough so to allow the Atomic Energy Commission to permit its use in industry.
5. It will not be such a revolutionary labour-saver as to encounter stubborn union opposition.

Kvutzath Ahim Jerusalem Ltd.

CONTRACTORS FOR
★ Road construction
★ Roofs ★ Floors
★ Pavements, &c.

Reliable execution

Rehov Yaavetz, Jerusalem
Kupat Am Bank,
Mousayeff Yard

Tel. 2993

LEO WISSMANN
Cabinet Maker

JERUSALEM
Tel. 3736

Congratulations
on the dedication of the
Hadassah and Hebrew University Medical Centre
Kupat Holim
OTZAR HAROFIM

"ZEVA" LTD.
27 Rehov Ben Yehuda,
Jerusalem, Tel. 2478

Contractors for painting and whitewashing at Hadassah's new Medical Centre, Jerusalem

SIEGMAN-GOREN Ltd.
Jerusalem
METAL WORKS
Romema Industrial Zone
Tel. 2319

• SPECIAL METAL AND ALUMINIUM DOORS AND WINDOWS.
• HOSPITAL: LIBRARY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Hadassah's Family and Community Health Centre — pilot project in integrated health service for residents of Kiryat Hayovel.

Hushed Drama at San Juan

By NAN RONSHEIM

TEN years ago in a draughty, open medieval courtyard at Perpignan, Casals was still a hardy sexagenarian, defying the discomfort of the place and of the hour in a buttoned-up greatcoat. Today, a man grown more delicate unchangingly attracts a similar international audience, with his lasting magnetic powers, to sit at his feet in San Juan's air-cooled University Hall. Now as then, Casals casts a spell over his hearers from the moment his bow touches his cello's strings.

The hushed drama of the first series of Casals Festivals celebrated on the French-Spanish border, where musicians and connoisseurs from all over the world assembled to worship the self-exiled genius, has given place to the more lusty joy of a national celebration on this sun-drenched island. Here is the change, and it is by no means a subtle one. What has happened is that Casals has adopted a new homeland, and his Puerto Ricans make it clear to the world that he is theirs. His small white house at the very end of the beach of Santurce, San Juan's residential suburb, where the city greets the International Airport with such progressive outposts as a veritable Supermarket and a new Super-fuel-station, seems a symbol of peace, and the legend "Casa Casals"—nonchalantly scribbled in black ink on the white chalk of the fence's cornerstones, seems simply to belong there.

Two Minute Entrance

Casal's simplicity is his art's complement. Albert Schweitzer has that same quality. (There are unconfirmed rumours that Schweitzer accepted an invitation from Casals to play with him here next year.) Take his manner of entrance, for instance. In comes the small, old man, acknowledges the riotous applause kindly but without great ado, sits down and begins to play — all of it in less than two minutes. To make music is what he came for, and he goes ahead with it. The first tone is full, sweet and resonant, as is the second and the next and so on to the last note. Here is perfection, the fruit of great talent and complete devotion. There is no fumbling or wavering or losing himself. And in any ensemble playing, pity the musician who lets the master down. The smallest slip, the slightest lag transforms Casals the musician into Casals the conductor. Up go his arm and bow to mark the rhythm with reproachful emphasis; and often, when in the conductor's chair, he rises to stress the intent of his direction.

Casals is a magician. One Saturday night, he played Brahms' Piano Quartet together with his old friend (and accompanist from the U.N. Concert) Horszowski; his faithful stand-in, Alexander Schneider, and Walter Trampler. There could not be four more dissimilar men than these. Their harmony is unhedged, their contributions fuse under this great sorcerer's wand.

Purposeful Pioneerdom

There was this high level of performance and of enchantment, and there was also another level of rendering (and appreciation) at this festival. Reality demands its compromises. San Juan is neither an empty shrine nor a stagelike castle from the middle-ages, such as Casals used as a backdrop for his music in the Pyrenees. San Juan is the capital of an island whose population exudes vitality, of a small nation just in the process of "putting itself on the map," chock-full of purposeful pioneerdom. These people do not merely want to hear the music of the spheres for a few short summer weeks. They wish to have a year-round concert schedule established, to found their own orchestra and to retain their proper conductor. They have all that now. The Argentian Castro succeeded in creating a professional orchestra from a handful of local musicians. Castro knows his music well, his rhythm is sure, his attention perfect, and he is demanding and exacting as conductor. The Puerto Ricans are very happy to have him. Alexander Schneider's hypersensitive orchestra, its musicians imported for the festival from the finest New York podia, courteously responds to Castro with exactitude. Casals himself visits these concerts, where the local musical director functions, as a member of the audience — almost unnoticed. This gesture is surely the acme of politeness, of tact, of cooperation. Naturally, there is not the same electricity, the same magic in the hall on those nights. But it is remarkable that the two can co-exist so well, that this duality of levels succeeds so well; Casals and his artists, who make the greatest music to be found anywhere in our lifetime on this earth, and the local orchestra of a new music-loving country.

Surpassing The Emperor

PREPARATIONS for the 1960 Olympic Games, due to be held in Rome this summer, have brought changes to the Eternal City that are likely, according to the "Economist," "to be as indelible as any left by the great building emperors from Augustus to Domitian and Septimus Severus."

Thirty million dollars are being spent on new sport accommodation — the great Olympic stadium in the Foro Italiana, which seats 100,000 spectators; the new sports palace and the velodrome at Eur, both structures of great beauty and technical originality; the little sports palace; the Flaminia stadium; and the swimming stadium.

In addition an "Olympic Village" ($10m.) has been put up to house the expected 6,000 athletes and their escorts. It comprises a thousand new apartments that will subsequently be made available to Italian civil servants. The city of Rome is spending £4½m. on pulling down slums described by Signor Togni, Minister of Public Works, as being "near the Olympic Games and their connecting routes." A spurt has been undertaken to complete the international airport at Fiumcino by the beginning of the Games. It has been under construction for six years, and involves an expenditure of over $50m.

Olympic Village stands quite close to the site of Rome's first public circus held over two millennia ago, in 221 B.C.E.

Polio Children Enjoy Camps

Last year an experiment, this year an unqualified success, Ilanshil-Polio's dormitory camp at Kibbutz Ein Hacarmel is part of the Foundation's expanded summer camp programme.

Now in its seventh year, the Israel Polio Foundation's summer programme provides facilities for 900 young polio victims, most of whom go to regular schools throughout the year but are unable to keep up with normal summer activities. There are 13 day camps, located from Tiberias to Beersheba, and four special dormitory camps.

Among the latter, the one at the kibbutz is unlike any other in the world. Located near Haifa, Ein Hacarmel is providing facilities for some 80 children, all "difficult" polio cases. Ilanshil pays the kibbutz IL10 per day per child. Twelve are confined to wheelchairs, and nearly all come from homes which are social problems (in Israel, polio strikes hardest at the lowest economic groups).

The children, aged 5 to 15, are in intimate contact with the kibbutz' own 200 youngsters. Last year, the kibbutz administration was concerned as to the possible effects of the experiment on the local children. The results? "The kibbutz children have individually 'adopted' their guests," explains Mrs. Shoshanna Hochberg, who is in charge of the group. "Every afternoon they come to take 'their children' for a walk." Mrs. Hochberg, a remarkable Haifa teacher, contributes her services to Ilanshil each summer.

The programme at Ein Hacarmel, which runs from July 5 to July 25, includes handicrafts (particularly important for immobilized children), swimming in the small kibbutz pool (invaluable exercise for polio victims), hearty kibbutz food (the weight gain in many cases has been astonishing), and perhaps most important, love. This commodity, again, is a new one for many of the children; they have never before known the attitude shown by the kibbutz mothers.

Typical of the day camps is Gan Nili at Ramat Gan, where this year 70 children (last year, 50) are spending six days a week, from July 10 to August 4. Here again, 90% of the children are social cases. Daily transportation is provided, as well as camp clothing. The programme includes swimming, music, parades, handicrafts. Groups are small: seven children to each specially trained instructor.

The children come back year after year; so do the instructors. An impressive example is Moshe, a very healthy young man with a very healthy mustache, who spends the rest of the year as a physical training instructor with Gadna. This is his fifth year with Ilanshil.

Mrs. Esther Raiski, in charge of Gan Nili, extends an open invitation to visit what is surely one of the most exhilarating of the Foundation's activities.

H. D.

A bright day dawns at the Bat Yam Polio-Ilanshil camp.

First 'Diabetic' Camp For Jerusalem Youth

THE children seem to blaze with good health.

And it is one of the main purposes of the summer camp, sponsored by the Jerusalem branch of the Israel Diabetic Society in Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, not only to keep the 38 diabetic children — who cannot attend regular summer camps — looking healthy but to firmly inculcate in them the belief that they can lead normal lives.

This is difficult to teach to a youngster living in his own home, for here he feels that he is different from other children. He must be on special diet, receive injections.

At the three-week summer camp at the Wizo Baby Home, the 38 children, who include one Beduin girl from the Negev, are thrown among other children just as dependent as they are on insulin and a special diet. A mutual force is at work; each child subtly influences others into realizing that a normal life is possible.

About half the group, which ranges from six to 16, have learned to give themselves injections. For those who want to follow their example, instruction is given at the camp.

Another reason for the healthy appearances of the children — who devour seven meals a day — is the constant supervision of a dietician and graduate nurses. Should a child begin to look "peeked" or "droopy," tests are immediately made in a special laboratory set up for the duration of the camp, and the child is given treatment accordingly.

Three doctors have volunteered their services to the summer camp, and one or more of them visits the camp twice daily.

Dr. A.M. Cohen, chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the Society, is supervising the arrangements with the help of members of the branch. They include Mmes. C. Druckman-Frankenstein, Sara Ashbel and E. Poznansky.

This is the third year that the Diabetic Society is running a summer camp. But it is the first time one has been held in Jerusalem.

The response of the parents this year was overwhelming; 38 registered as against 20 in each of the first two years. Of these, only 13 were able to pay the fee of IL5 a day, made possible by the use of Wizo's facilities. But no child was turned away, although as a result the Society has gone into debt. *M.D.*

Tallyman from Mombasa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

MR. S. O. Katumo, a 28-year-old tallyman from Mombasa port, is one of the very few Kenyans to have come to this country so far. He is now at Haifa port, completing a six-month Histadrut scholarship granted to him through the Kenya Labour Federation. He arrived at the port a week ago, to spend his last month in this country studying industrial relationship, port management and economy and negotiating machinery. He is vitally interested in these subjects, not only as a port employee but as the secretary of the Port Workers Union at Mombasa.

Union relationships in Mombasa are rather complicated, Mr. Katumo, a tall, well-built and quiet-spoken young man, smiles. The Port is run by the East African Railways and Harbours Authority. The Authority works through port contractors, while the 7,000 workers have actual contact only with the contractors' agents and representatives. The port employees are drawn from four distinct races: Europeans, who are the managing echelon; Indians, who serve as clerks; some Arab labourers; and several thousand Africans, few of whom have risen beyond the labourer stage. The employees are organized in three separate racial unions, (the few union-minded Arabs have joined the Africans) which do not always work in concert.

S.O. KATUMO

Mr. Katumo went to work ten years ago after completing ten years of schooling. He rose from tallyman to tallyman instructor but was demoted back to tallyman because of his union activities. Now he is the secretary of the Mombasa Dock Workers Union, in which 5,000 of the 7,000 African labourers are organized. "Our port is about the same size as Haifa. But it has little mechanization, which explains the large labour force," he explains. A stevedore earns about £10 a month, while a tallyman gets £24.

Mr. Katumo's first months in Israel were spent at the Histadrut's labour college, studying the cooperative movement. Married, with one child, Mr. Katumo finds the experience he is gaining at Haifa port especially valuable. "When we called a strike in the past we were not sure that the employer could afford the rise we demanded, although the stoppage was always justified in view of the low wages. But now that I know something of port economy, I feel more sure of my claims," he says. His study of negotiating machinery will also come in very useful when he returns to Mombasa at the end of the month.

Pilgrimage at Thirteen

By DAVID JARVIS

IN former times Jews used to come here in their old age to die in the age-old Holy Land. Today a new spirit is abroad: the State of Israel will attain its 13th birthday in 1961, and the modern vogue may well be for Jews from abroad to celebrate in youthful Israel the beginning of their manhood instead of its conclusion. A drive is being launched on the eve of the Jewish State's *bar-mitzva* to have young Jews celebrate their *bar-mitzva* in Israel.

Today the young lad will do best at the Yeshurun Synagogue in Jerusalem, where by a happy chance Rabbi F.G. Nathan of the Tourist Corporation happens to be a warden. The Corporation encourages the visitor to choose any synagogue he pleases, but Yeshurun gives the boy a *bar-mitzva* present. Next year, it is likely that *bar-mitzva* boys from abroad will receive gifts from the Tourist Corporation. They will also plant trees, and it is hoped to arrange that they will be invited to enter their names in a special book of honour.

Grandiose Occasion

The celebration of a *bar-mitzva* in the Western world nowadays constitutes a grandiose social occasion that is likely to run into a good deal of money. Many might think it more satisfying to spend the cash on bringing a small circle of family intimates to Israel, where the initiation of the lad to the responsibilities of Judaism can be effected in a simple atmosphere.

The Jews of Toronto have gone one better. They have established a *Bar-Mitzva* Fund, which suggests that, instead of money, boys be presented with vouchers for a trip to Israel — these vouchers building up until he reaches the age of 17, when he becomes able to finance his own voyage. The fund even proposes to build six youth hostels spread over the face of Israel to accommodate the young Canadians.

The Tourist Corporation does not view this project favourably, because Jewish youth from abroad should not stick together, but get to know young Israelis.

However, the idea of the vouchers is good, and the Tourist Corporation proposed extending this project to the United States. But here a snag was encountered. In the United States, a voucher is a security, since it is purchased for money with a promise to pay in the form of services in the future. But securities come under the control of the Securities Exchange Commission, which would not agree to such a scheme. For voluntary agencies in the States that are tax-exempt (such as the Jewish Agency, Hadassah etc.) may not deal in securities and therefore may not distribute or sell them.

The ball was therefore back in the hands of the Tourist Corporation, which promptly passed it on to Bank Leumi. The Bank will issue certificates, nicely printed, and these certificates are not securities but banker's drafts. The trouble with banker's drafts is that, unlike vouchers, they can be cashed any time and may provide a permanent temptation. But it is hoped that by the end of this year Bank Leumi will set to work on those certificates. Young boys will come to Israel during their summer holidays in July and August, which is a season of slight sag in the tourist trade.

Should boys of the 13-17 age group come to Israel in greater numbers over the future, they will be particularly welcome. They do not mind hard seats on the buses, over-hot weather, a queue or two, a few flies in outlying cafes. They constitute good ambassadors for the Diaspora, and they can create a bond of cousinhood between the new generations of Jews in Israel and overseas. It is to them that the private Israeli's traditional hospitality should be most widely extended.

TOURISTS—
Book One for Yourself
and Send Your Friends and Relatives
A Subscription of
THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

This important Weekly, airmailed every Friday from Jerusalem, will keep its readers abreast of all the major events in the growth and development of the State. It contains news and features that have appeared during the week and in THE JERUSALEM POST Friday Edition of the same day.

Everyone interested in the State and its neighbours must become a subscriber to

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

★

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES (All Airmail)

U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, S. Africa	IL 46.—	$ 15.00	£ 5.10.0
U.K., Europe, Iran, North, East & West Africa, India & S.-E. Asia	IL 30.—	$ 11.00	£ 4. 0.0
Cyprus	IL 20.—		£ 2.15.0
South America, Japan, Australia & New Zealand	IL 50.—	$ 20.00	£ 7. 0.0

COUPON

THE JERUSALEM POST Weekly
Overseas Edition, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM

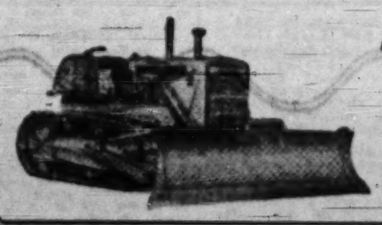
Please enter the following subscription for The Weekly Overseas Edition of THE JERUSALEM POST, cheque enclosed.

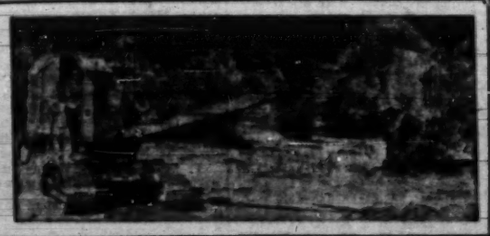
Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

Salman Barashi Bros. Co. Ltd.
27 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem ★ Tel. 3890
CHIEF CONTRACTOR FOR EARTHMOVING
CONTRACTORS FOR EARTHMOVING, SEWERAGE, ROAD BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS.





We extend our heartiest congratulations to
HADASSAH and THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
on the occasion of the official opening of the
MEDICAL CENTRE
ELCO
ISRAEL ELECTRO-MECHANICAL INDUSTRY LTD.
Ramat Gan

ZIGLER-SHARON
Technical Office For Electrical Works Ltd.
★
TEL AVIV: 7 Rehov Smolenskin Tel. 52068
JERUSALEM: 3 Rehov Ben Yehuda Tel. 71648

Contractors for electrical work at the Medical School of the Hadassah and the Hebrew University Medical Centre in Jerusalem

Medical Centre's 'Engineering' Attracts World-Wide Interest

By SHALOM COHEN

STANDING inside the vast and complex new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem, it is hard to believe that this largest, equipment-packed, building in the Middle East was derived from a single master-plan on paper.

The master-mind is Joseph Munio Neufeld, a stocky grey-haired, gruff and pugnacious architect with a streak of humour.

JOSEPH M. NEUFELD

"I'll make a bold statement", the veteran architect said challengingly as we walked through the building. "This Medical Centre aims at being the world's leading institution in advance planning for new trends in medical treatment, research, and teaching, in its concentration of services and its engineering. From the point of view of its engineering, it's not only the first of its kind in the Middle East, but also in Europe. From the point of view of planning and architectural solutions for all the Centre's functions, it is today the first of its kind in the world."

The Centre is not only a hospital, but a roof organization for a population of two to two and a half million; in the case of Israel, the only such organization, he continued. Its three functions — clinical (the treatment of patients of all kinds), research and teaching, have been integrated into a closely interlocked unit, with countless service departments, laboratories, operating theatres, workshops and supply depots, strategically positioned and centralized to extract the maximum efficiency and economy in traffic and staffing.

The pieces of this giant jig saw puzzle began to fall into place as Dr. Neufeld explained how lines of communications had been shortened; why, for example, a particular corridor or entrance was where it was and how it served several purposes: how the proximity and mutual accessibility of various departments had been achieved vertically and horizontally, by a hub of elevators, and by the planned placing of halls, piazzas, and internal gardens.

Economy Per Unit

The world trend in medical centre planning, the architect said, is to service more economically per nursing unit a larger number of patients than before. The problem involves breaking down into smaller groups the serious cases, those on their way to recovery, and outpatients. At the same time, it involves centralizing and exploiting all facilities, both medical manpower and auxiliary services, and above all, shortening distances. Add to this, in the case of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Centre, the additional burden of providing facilities for research and teaching.

Normally, any hospital accommodating 80 beds per floor extended its length of floor of 120 or more metres, Neufeld explained. Here this had been about halved to 74m. 80 cms. A radial unit, with 40 beds, equipped with the most up-to-date nursing facilities, adjoins a rectangular unit on the same floor which again contains 40 beds. (There are several such floors in the main hospital building.) These spacious units are divided into rooms in a way to give the patient a feeling of near-privacy. The main new feature of the rectangular unit is the abolition of the central corridor, replaced here by two later lounges, to the north and the south, for use in summer and winter respectively. This entirely new set-up is being copied at eight hospitals in the U.S. It is apparently a basic and most important departure in hospital planning, and Neufeld has been asked by a U.S. publisher to write a book on it.

Thus, all phases of treatment, acute, follow-up cases, become part of a continuous circle, and create the modern system known as "progressive patients care."

Dr. Neufeld's eyes really lit up when speaking of the "engineering," the mechanization in the Centre, involving an enormous amount of installations. The engineering accounts for about 47 per cent of the total building costs, a norm well established in the U.S. In Europe there is nothing of its kind, though they are now moving in that direction.

At first, the engineering job produced great difficulties here because of its novelty, and the need of such engineering was questioned. But when the contracting firm executed the work, the highest quality of workmanship was accomplished, he said. This sort of engineering has now been gradually adopted in other major construction undertakings in Israel and in foreign projects undertaken by Israel experts. It has also given a spurt to home industry in the production of hundreds of elements benefiting both the country's economy and technology. Dr. Neufeld said that the Hadassah Organization can be proud of making this important contribution.

Touching at random on various aspects of the building, he pointed to the aluminium window-wall units incorporating heating and ventilating systems inside the frame "brilliantly solved and executed" locally by a Haifa firm — "better-made than in the States."

Then, to the underground hospital. During recent years of atomic development and general war-scare, various countries, particularly Sweden, planned medical institutions which had almost half their construction underground. The expense was completely out of proportion to anything hitherto known. In the Centre, however, Neufeld continued, the undulations of the hills were utilized and the underground system of communications was developed. In time of emergency and the evacuation of the upper floors, the underground floors could be put into operation and completely serviced without the exposure of incoming or outcoming traffic. This has been achieved without additional expense, he declared, and the subterranean floors are organically integrated for general daily use in time of peace.

Matched to Setting

Turning to the exterior appearance, the architect said that he had sought to fit the building into the surrounding landscape, "one of the most striking in the world," and at the same time aimed at avoiding a sombre, authoritarian and intimidating edifice apt to scare the already insecure patient or relative. He sought to create a "soft, inviting and soothing setting" through the distribution of masses, wings, the integration of gardens which penetrate the interior of the Medical Centre. The problem of superimposing a massive building on the gentle configuration of the Judean Hills, he set to solve by adhering to the undulation of the terrain, and by using native materials, "that blend with the light reds, vanishing pinks, and the deep silvery green of the olive trees, the explosive sunrise from the East, the vibrant mist in the early morning hours, and the almost mysterious sunset which engulfs Jerusalem with an array of pastel tints."

As it still remains a rule that the muscles and fibres of a building structure should be recognized and not hidden, the Medical Centre exposes in concrete all its columns and slabs, Dr. Neufeld continued. Jerusalem stone is rightly cherished, but to have built an institution of this magnitude in stone alone would have been to "commit a conventional lie, pretending that the stones set one above the other were really carrying the building as it did in the smaller units in which it was used to up till now." To preserve the natural appearance and quality of the natural materials, the almost square spaces between columns and slabs were filled with stone, red brick, and white brick, alternately. When approaching the building, these materials and hues appear to merge impressionistically into one colour with the surroundings, Neufeld observed. Getting close to the building, the individual colours reveal themselves, reflect the variations of light through the day, adding warmth to the composition as a whole.

Chagall Windows

Under construction now is the small synagogue, which will have stained glass windows created by Marc Chagall. The subterranean chapel will serve as a link between the hospital and the maternity wing, and includes areas for *Brith Mila* ceremonies and exhibition space devoted to the work of the Hadassah organization.

The roof of the synagogue forms a piazetta, out of which juts a lantern of 12 windows, the synagogue's sole source of daylight.

The designs for the windows, representing the Twelve Tribes, are now being executed in Rheims, have already been acclaimed by the art world as Chagall's most forceful creation, Neufeld said. He predicted that the synagogue would become a focal place of interest and pilgrimage for many a foreign visitor.

Descriptions of the building are to be published shortly in Britain, the U.S., France, and Italy, and Neufeld has been invited by the University of Moscow to lecture on hospital planning next year. There is to be an exhibition in Chicago's College of Surgeons, and there will be numerous other professional tributes to the structure's many unique aspects.

The architect slapped a battered hat on to his grey head, turned round to gaze at the building, nodded, and his face breaking out into a broad smile, embraced some visiting ladies from Hadassah.

Neufeld was instrumental in the choice of the site, and fondly recalls a decisive visit to the site together with Mr. Ben-Gurion when a decision was about to be made.

Israel Commissions

He worked nine years in planning the Centre, and says it was the most difficult assignment he ever had. Before this he had been working on plans for a medical school as an addition to the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus (as well as plans for a TB hospital), which the war frustrated.

He was born in Austro-Hungary, studied in Europe's leading academies and schools, and is Visiting Professor at Yale University, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh University, and the Pratt Institute School of Arts, New York. He also serves as Special Consultant in hospital planning to the U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, in mental hospital planning to the American Psychiatric Association; and on community planning to the U.N.

He organized and planned the Community Centre at Kiryat Yovel, which was used as a prototype in several countries — including Egypt (from a model displayed at the Bandung Conference).

Neufeld first came to Palestine as a *halutz* in 1920, worked on the roads, and was in charge of the first work undertaken by Solel Boneh — at a British war cemetery in Beersheba, in 1921. He participated in the planning and execution of the Talpiot and Beit Hakerem quarters of Jerusalem. Buildings which followed included the Mishmar Ha'emek high school, the Assuta hospital, and numerous housing developments.

He was invited to the U.S.S.R., where in 1929-31 he planned hospitals, hotels, and housing estates.

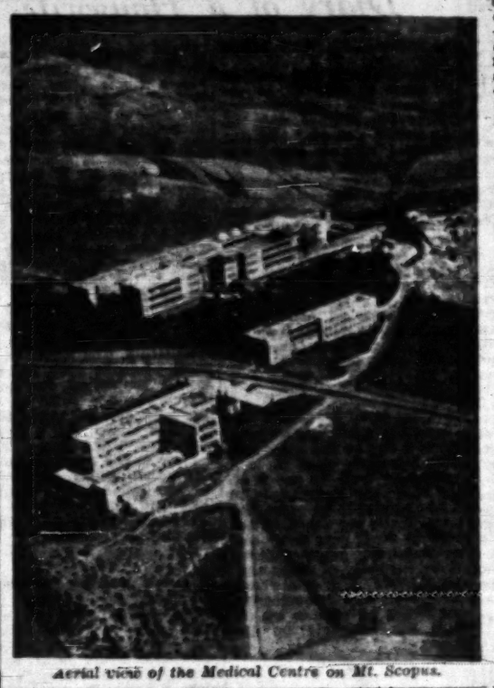
He now lives in New York, but is a "world commuter."

Fruitful Partnership — From Mount Scopus to Ein Karem

By MARCIA GITLIN

WHEN the new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre is dedicated at Ein Karem next Wednesday, the thoughts of many will turn to its forerunner, the Medical Centre built on Mount Scopus by the same sponsoring bodies and completed in 1939.

Inevitably, comparisons will be drawn between the physical settings of Scopus and Ein Karem, each different from the other and each with a distinctive beauty of its own; between the widely contrasting architectural styles employed in both; and last but not least, in the features which comprise the Centres. On Mount Scopus the Centre consisted of the University's Medical School for Postgraduate Study and Research, the Hadassah-University Hospital (university status was accorded it in 1939) and the Henrietta Szold Hadassah School for Nursing; but while the last two still form an essential part of the Centre at Ein Karem, the Postgraduate Medical School has now been extended to serve as a school for both undergraduate and postgraduate studies — in other words, has been replaced by the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.



Aerial view of the Medical Centre on Mt. Scopus.

Accord of 1936

The change is significant. It indicates the extent to which the University and Hadassah have developed and enlarged the scope of their activities since leaving Scopus, and how far they have travelled since those days in 1936 when they signed the first of the several agreements between them which, step by step, have led to the Centre now nearing completion. The terms of the agreement provided for the setting up on Scopus of the Medical Centre as described above. Its ultimate aim, however, was the establishment of an undergraduate medical school as a joint undertaking of the two organizations, towards which the Medical Centre was to be a milestone. The Medical School was thus the *raison d'etre* of the Medical Centre, and with its inauguration in 1949 it can be argued that the aims of the Medical Centre had been achieved. But the aims have, understandably, been extended (as they no doubt would have been also on Scopus) to yet further advances in medical training, research and services, and to the constant raising of sights in all three fields.

Actually, they are aims which were foreseen decades ago, for the inclusion of a medical school within the University had been visualized from the very beginning. Already at the Zionist Congress held in 1913 plans for a medical faculty at the Hebrew University — which was then still only in the stage of academic discussion — were submitted as "a matter of urgency"! Seven years later the American Jewish Physicians Committee was organized to raise funds for a medical faculty, of which a microbiology research institute was to be the first unit, and in 1924 — a year before the University was officially opened — the Institute was inaugurated. To head it there came out from England a brilliant young scientist, Dr. (now Professor) Saul Adler, whose achievements in the years that followed were to shed lustre on the Hebrew University to which he is still attached.

After that date one department after another devoted to medical research was opened at the University and, in due course, included in the Faculty of Science. The health of the population and health standards generally began to show a definite improvement, and there could be no doubt that this was in large measure due to the investigations carried out in the University's laboratories. Not less responsible for it, however, was the work of another institution — Hadassah, which since 1913 had built up a network of hospital and community health services the country had never seen, and which had established standards of medical care unknown in this part of the world.

Need For Local Training

As its work expanded, Hadassah realized that in time facilities would have to be provided for the training of physicians locally. On the one hand, it was not certain that there would always be a sufficient number of doctors prepared to come here from abroad; on the other, opportunities had to be given to Palestine youth to train for the medical profession. In the meantime, Hadassah clinicians began to engage to an increasing extent in research, as a result of which they were drawn into ever closer association with the University. The latter's medical laboratories served the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, and in numbers of cases the same staff members were to be found in both. It was therefore natural that the two organizations should begin to think of joining forces in the creation of an undergraduate medical school, and the agreement of 1936 was the outcome.

By 1947 it was felt that the plans for the School were sufficiently advanced to permit of its opening the following year, and preparations for this event were accelerated. But the following year found the Yishuv engaged in the life-and-death struggle that was to culminate in the creation of the State of Israel. The University and Hadassah were cut off from Mount Scopus, and the prospects for the School looked bleak. Yet only a year later — in 1949 — the School was inaugurated, its immediate establishment rendered urgent by the shortage of doctors in the country which had been thrown into relief after the founding of the State.

Few medical schools could have been started under less favourable conditions. Over Jerusalem still lay the shadow of war, and the scars of battle were everywhere evident. In the provisional premises rented for it pressure on space was overwhelming, scientific equipment, which had to be left on Mount Scopus, was lacking, and the major part of the medical library, also left on Mount Scopus, was unavailable. In the circumstances, and in particular in view of the inadequacy at that stage of the laboratories for the basic sciences, the School had no alternative but to start with courses in the second preclinical year. The clinical training was given in the provisional premises of the Hadassah-University Hospital in town, where work was conducted under conditions perhaps even more unsatisfactory than at the Medical School.

Cramped and Confined

With time improvements were effected. Additional premises were rented, modern scientific apparatus was acquired and new, essential departments were opened, so that since 1952 the School has been able to offer its students the full six-year medical course. But both institutions are still suffering under the inadequacy of their premises. Cramped and confined, they must still use bathrooms as laboratories and corridors as workshops or as hospital wards. Yet these conditions notwithstanding, the School has to date graduated over 300 men and women, all of whom are greatly in demand throughout the country. Many of them are now staff members of the Hadassah and other hospitals, whilst a growing number are teachers and researchers at the Medical School itself. Since 1963 there have also been built up Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy, whose graduates are today serving the country in various fields.

Research Continues

Not less important than the work of training has been that of research, which has been maintained uninterruptedly, despite the difficulties. In the 40 departments and 14 special research laboratories of the School, covering the wide fields of basic, clinical and public health sciences, studies are being carried out of vital importance for Israel many of which have also made a valuable contribution to the store of medical knowledge in general. The standard of medical research is high and has earned for the School a reputation which reflects credit not only on its sponsors but on Israel itself. Medical scientists of note have considered it worthwhile to come here to lecture or conduct seminars at the School, and an increasing number of physicians from France, England and the U.S. are choosing to do postgraduate work in Jerusalem. Further proof of the School's high standing in medical circles is the vastly increased grants for research it has been receiving in recent years, many of them from major research foundations abroad. Last year alone scientists at the School were allocated grants totalling more than $600,000, the largest amount ever received for the purpose in any one year.

That so much has been achieved under such adverse circumstances is, to say the least, commendable, and one is led to speculate how much more could have been attained had the University and Hadassah not suffered the privations of the past 12 years.

Where The Graduates Serve

SINCE its inception in 1949 the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School has graduated 329 men and women who completed the six-year course of studies and the required year of internship. Of them,

- 289 are employed in hospitals throughout the country, 5 of whom are also Lecturers at the Hebrew University and 6 Instructors
- 70 are working in other medical institutions, clinics, etc.
- 115 are in the Army, of whom 35 are serving as physicians in border settlements
- 13 are engaged in research at the Hebrew University and at other scientific institutions
- 48 are abroad, most of them for purposes of specialized studies.

The Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Dentistry, founded by the Alpha Omega Fraternity in 1953, graduated its first class of students in 1959. Of the 12 graduates

- 3 are on the staff of the Hadassah-University Hospital
- 2 are working in other institutions
- 3 are in private practice
- 2 are abroad for specialized studies
- 1 is in the Army

The School of Pharmacy has, since its inception in 1953, graduated 17 students, most of whom are employed in privately-owned pharmacies and the rest in hospitals and the pharmaceutical industry.

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY

GREETS HADASSAH

in the U.S.A. and Israel on the dedication of the

Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre In Israel's Capital

MORDECAI BEN-HILLEL HACOHEN MAYOR

TO Hadassah, To the Hebrew University, To the Medical Centre

Our sincere congratulations on the inauguration of the new

MEDICAL CENTRE in Jerusalem

NECHUSHTAN

• NECHUSHTAN, Wholesalers and Manufacturers Ltd.

• NECHUSHTAN, Lift Works Ltd.

TO THE HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY AND THE MEDICAL CENTRE IN JERUSALEM

CORDIAL GREETINGS ON THE DEDICATION OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE

Silberstein Bros. Migdal David Ltd.

The Jerusalem Carbon Paper Co. Ltd.

TEVA

MIDDLE EAST PHARMACEUTICAL and CHEMICAL WORKS Ltd., Jerusalem

Congratulates the Hadassah Council and Staff on the dedication of the new Medical Centre in the capital

יישר כוחכם!

Pazgas Distributors (Jerusalem) Ltd.

To the Hadassah Medical Organization the Hebrew University and the new Medical Centre

OUR GOOD WISHES

ON THE DEDICATION OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE IN JERUSALEM.

Sincere congratulations to Hadassah and the Hebrew University ON THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE

Engineer A. D. Tchorz & Brother

—Metal Works—

Specialists in Steel and Aluminium Products

Windows ★ Doors ★ Frames ★ Shutters

JERUSALEM: Romema Industrial Centre Tel. 2891; 61742

TEL AVIV BRANCH: 58 Rehov Merkaz Mischari Tel. 82084

TUTTNAUER CO. LTD.

Jerusalem, Industrial Centre Givat Shaul B Tel. 3384 — P.O.B. 969

PRECISION MECHANICS MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR LABORATORIES AND INDUSTRY

Suppliers of water distillers and sterilizers to the Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem

BEST WISHES

TO THE BUILDING OFFICE OF THE HADASSAH—HEBREW UNIVERSITY NEW MEDICAL CENTRE

PALBAM LTD.

EIN HAROD TEL. 212

MANUFACTURERS OF STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT FOR THE KITCHEN AND FOOD SERVICES

L. Gluckmann Ltd.

Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa

Importers & merchants of building materials

Chief suppliers of building materials for THE NEW HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTRE IN JERUSALEM

E. NATANSON — Furniture Workshop

19 Rehov Yafo, Jerusalem

GREETINGS TO THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY AND HADASSAH ON THE DEDICATION OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE.

Our Congratulations to the Hadassah Organization and the Hebrew University on the dedication of the large Medical Centre in the Capital

TEL-RAD

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO. LTD. Manufacturers of Telephones for all purposes P.O.B. 50 Lydda Tel. 962164

ASHER FEUCHTWANGER Ltd.

ELECTR. CONTRACTOR

Executors of electric installations in the buildings of the Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV: 15 Rehov Pinsker. Tel. 21829

eci

ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURE & INSTALLATION OF

- Patients-Nurses Call System
- Doctors In & Out Register
- General Internal-Intercom Systems
- Paging Systems

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF Israel LTD.

RISHON LEZION P.O.B. 66

THE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE MEDICAL CENTRE WERE SOLICITED BY PIRSUM YA'AL, JERUSALEM

MEDICAL CENTRE'S INTEGRATED SERVICES:

Combating Evils of Specialization

By PHILIP GILLON

THE oath of the Jewish physician formulated in 1953 by Dr. L. Halpern for graduates of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School contains some notable variants from the traditional Hippocratic oath. The young Israel doctor is told: "You are charged night and day to be custodians at the side of the sick man at all times of his need. You shall watch verily over the life of man even from his mother's womb and let his welfare always be your chief concern... And you shall seek to fathom the soul of the sick, to restore his spirit, through understanding and compassion..."

Thus the duties of the Israel doctor are not confined to attending to the patient in a state of physical breakdown; he is concerned with the soul and spirit, with all life and welfare. There is no longer a clear-cut, simple fight between health and disease; the borders of medicine have been expanded to the less precise frontiers of psychology, public health, social medicine and research. The demands of such a philosophy are very great, both for teachers and student: like Terence, the doctor is expected to count nothing human foreign to him.

Integrated Education

Indeed, it is not certain yet that we have emerged from the rigidity imposed by specialization in limited fields of medical knowledge. Most of Israel's newly qualifying doctors seem to have set their ambitions on becoming specialists. Yet the need for universality in outlook is particularly acute in a country of immigration and stress, where the causes of apparent physical breakdown lie so often in social and mental maladjustments.

The provision of an integrated medical education against the vogue of specialisation presents a formidable challenge to the men charged with framing the policy of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School. The difficulty is aggravated by the fact that only 10% of the country's doctors are locally trained; the others have come from a wide variety of lands with a corresponding range in training.

•

Furthermore, integrated medical education is only possible where there are integrated services. Already in 1953, Dr. Kalman Mann, Director of Hadassah and Chairman of the Building Committee of the new Medical Centre, prepared plans for an integrated community health service. Through this scheme Hadassah physicians and nurses have provided full service to individual, family and community in Jerusalem and the Corridor. These services were intimately linked with Hadassah's medical services where more complex problems were handled. The plan also provided for the association of medical science with the social and exact sciences.

Giant Cobalt Bomb recently installed in Hadassah's Rothschild University hospital for treatment of tumors and cancer.

At opening of Hebrew University — Hadassah Medical School in 1949, first students — all released by the armed forces for their studies — pose at entrance of building.

In defining Israel's medical education problems, Dr. Moshe Prywes, Associate Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has stressed that, "it is extremely important for us to recognise once more the dangers and evils of specialization. Our own methods of producing specialists have approached perfection but we must make our own way back, and let us not forget that one cannot fragment the educational process by dividing it into categories. The development of the integrated Medical Centre demonstrates the success of a health institution with an educational challenge. The problem is to re-unify sciences and humanities, biology and clinical education, medicine and dentistry, pharmacy and bacteriology, curative and preventive medicine, physical and mental health, individual and community welfare, undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate education, service to the sick, promotion of health, research and teaching."

Turning these excellent ideas into a programme has not been easy. The seven-year course of training undergone by an Israel student synthesizes European and American methods. In general the structure of the curriculum resembles the European pattern while the teaching methods are based on American principles. During the first 18 months the student is given pre-medical training in biology, physics and chemistry; psychology, general physiology, genetics, sociology, mathematics and English. During the next two-and-a-half years the courses cover anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, and parasitology. Only at the end of the fourth year do clinical studies commence and the seventh year, after graduation, is spent as an internship in a recognized hospital, during which period a month is spent in a public health field. During each of their last two years of study the students may spend a month in another hospital, a public health agency or with a general practitioner.

Critics will comment that this programme only provides for three months of practical work, at the utmost, in public health or general practice and that the attention given to preventive medicine and its place in modern societies is still inadequate. Certainly there seems to be room for more stress on the social sciences, on those aspects of man's community life that may bring him into the doctor's consulting room. Nevertheless, the curriculum is probably one of the most progressive in the world in its stress on integration.

Integration demands very much more of the doctor than fragmentation: he has to master the tools of many other men. By the same token they must integrate their training with his. The physician, the scientist, the teacher, the nurse and the social worker cannot function in watertight compartments. Integration of medical services is important even apart from training: Israel is too small and too poor to permit herself the luxury of duplication.

Unified Architecture

The new Medical Centre at Ein Karem, which will bring teaching, research and services under one impressive roof, will play an all-important part in this drive for integration. With its 500-bed Hadassah hospital, Schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, clinical and research laboratories, School of Nursing, Outpatients' Department and Medical Library, the new building designed by Joseph Neufeld will achieve an architectural unity of facilities to a degree seldom achieved in the world. With such an impressive tool the teachers and students of the Medical School should be able to bring medical integration to a level never before attained.

It may be that in choosing the ideal of general practitioner who combines the universality of the family doctor of 40 years ago with the accuracy of the specialist the Hebrew University-Hadassah School has been too ambitious. Such bold or imaginative idealism, custom-built to the needs of Israel, is certainly not a grievous fault. How excited Henrietta Szold would have been by such a concept as complete integration! It is certainly fitting that the new School dedication takes place on the eve of the 100th anniversary of her birth — for it will teach those most advanced ideas in the healing of the sick in body and spirit that constitute, in a very real sense, a fulfilment of her ideals.

They Adopted Two Ma'barot

By YAACOV GALILI

A FEW years ago Bruria and Aaron Kogan, an elderly American couple, lost their only son. David was 22 when he died a young man of keen insight and a budding writer. The Kogans then moved to Israel to find consolation in work for their fellow men.

The villagers of Amishav and Rosh Ha'ayin, two of the few remaining *ma'barot* in the country, soon became accustomed to the sight of the Kogan car visiting them regularly with stocks of food and clothing. Quite often the elegant Plymouth, driven by its grey-haired owner, was converted into an ambulance carrying the sick, sometimes with their families, to distant hospitals. The Kogans in fact adopted the two *ma'barot* and the people soon learned to appreciate their sincerity and kindliness. The Kogans entered into their daily life, had time enough to listen to their woes and even met them in the family circle where hearts are unburdened with less restraint.

The Kogans work hand in hand with the local welfare stations — the Sick Fund, Infant Care centres and others where they get their information as to where their assistance is most needed. Thus they are in a position to render true service because well timed and directed.

Along with this purely philanthropic effort went a desire to help young people of modest means to advance towards high school education. The Kogans established at the Rotary Club a IL2,000 fellowship grant named after their late son, which they soon increased to IL3,000. Not a few Jerusalem charitable institutions are also indebted to them for generous allowances.

Veteran Zionists

Most of their attention, however, is given to polio cases. The Kogans may be seen daily cruising with stricken children along Ramat Gan streets, either giving them a lift to school or the clinic or on some other errand on the Hanahil programme. Many are regular recipients of their gifts, and to all of them the Kogans have a friendly word to say.

The Kogan family is not a newcomer in Jewish affairs. Ever since his early days Aaron Kogan has been active in the Zionist movement, first in Tse'irei Zion circles in pre-revolutionary Russia and later in the Jewish National Workers' League in Yonkers, N.Y. where he served up to his emigration to Israel as Chairman of the local Histadrut Appeal. Bruria Kogan, a fine painter in her own right, is untiring in her devotion to the people who depend on her for comfort and arouses the admiration of all who work with her.

Recently an Israel publishing house put out a local English edition of the Diary that young David Kogan kept for 10 years, until his death in 1954. When first published in the United States, it was acclaimed as an outstanding documentary achievement.

Diary of a Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

NAHARIYA'S population tends to increase in the summer. Not only strange people but strange cars fill the streets and roar past the houses. I complain that I was kept awake in the night by the noise of cars on the beach. Cannot say, of course, if it was just one car coming and going all night or different cars making single journeys. Rina, our Youth Councillor says she heard the noise too. She went to look and found that it was just one truck coming once an hour or so and she was rudely repulsed when she asked the two men inside what was afoot.

•

AS we talk, headlights approach again and we wonder if it can be the same one. Rina intrepidly goes to look and comes back to say it is, and there are several men in it who appear to be unloading tools. While we are debating what to do, it goes away and we watch it, gladly relieved of the necessity of doing anything. However, it comes back quite soon, and remembering our duties as citizens we induce Rina to ring up the police.

•

SHE gives, in response to their questions, her name, her father's name, her age, her marital status, her address, occupation, reasons for working so far from home (the policeman seems to think this is unwise) and other necessary details. Now and again she tries to interrupt with tales of men on the beach but she is unsuccessful. Eventually the Head of the House takes the receiver from her hand and informs the mouthpiece that he does not intend to reveal his tastes in breakfast food but that if someone does not at once come to investigate the mysterious truck, he will go and interrogate the driver himself.

THIS seems to galvanize them into action. Without a single other question they announce their impending arrival and warn us to do nothing in the meantime, (as far as I am concerned this warning is superfluous) Indeed ,they are at the front door in less than five minutes. We warn them to be quiet as all the Kaitana children are sleeping and if they wake them up they will have 30 children following them down to the beach as well as one Youth Leader and one householder. The rest of us stand near the house, peering into the darkness and speculating. The lights of the truck could be used for signalling to one of the boats bobbing up and down on the sea front and ostensibly fishing with lamps. Think myself that they could hardly find a more public place to smuggle, either goods or people, in the middle of a fishing fleet and right in front of our house, but maybe they are only beginners.

•

WHILE we wait for something to happen the police station rings up and asks where their two policemen are as they are needed elsewhere. There must be a crime wave in Nahariya tonight. I resist the temptation to ask the caller's mother's name and promise to give a message. However, when the policemen come back from the beach herding four dejected-looking men they do not regard the matter as urgent and, much to our disappointment, do not even ring up to ask the nature of the call. They tell us that they found two men stealing sand and loading it into the truck and the other two asleep so they took them all, though as far as I know sleeping is not an indictable offence.

•

FEELING a bit deflated we all go to bed. Really, we would have given them a bit of sand if they had asked us.

Modern Legend For Tish'a B'Av

By M. TAMARI

WHEN they came to build the House of God the Priests said: "We will help to build the holiest of the walls, the Eastern Wall, since we are the holy ones of Israel." The men of valour said: "We will give of our might and strength to build the Southern Wall." The merchants and the traders gave of their gold and silver in which they trust, to build the Northern Wall. Came the simple ones of Israel, the poor, the scholars and the artisans, saying, "we have no gold, no silver, no holiness and no strength to give, only our trust and our love of God, so we will build with our own hands the Western Wall of His house." Neither the strength, the wealth, nor the righteousness of Israel stood the walls in good stead when the enemy came. Only this Western Wall, built by the loving hands of the simple ones, remains. Not all the might and wealth and self-righteousness of the enemy could wreck this wall, built with love.

This one wall still stands, but where are the stones of the other walls, brought by those who placed their trust in their own greatness, strength or wealth? They were carried by the Jewish people into all their exiles until people and stone became one. They lie scattered through the four corners of the earth where some of them lie as memorial stones, on the tombs of the slaughtered, sacred to those who died sanctifying the Holy Name. In Babylon, in the beautiful valley of the Rhine, in the town of York, in Spain, and on the plains of Poland and the Ukraine stand these stones from the Temple.

When the Great Shofar of Redemption sounds, these stones will leave this unclean blood-soaked soil and come home, to be purified and reset in the walls of the Temple.

Joseph & Hillel Fefferman
Engineers
and Building
Contractors
General Contractors
Jerusalem
6 Rehov Hakeshet
Tel. 2778

CARMIT LTD
CARMIT LTD.
SUPPLIERS OF ADDED CHEMICALS FOR CONSTRUCTION
BETONAL ★ EHIDRUL ★ PERGONAL
FOR THE HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTRE IN JERUSALEM
כרמית בע"מ
P.O.B. 282. Haifa. Tel. 71228

GIVAT BRENNER WOODWORKING FACTORY
CONGRATULATIONS and BEST WISHES
to the new Medical Centre of Hadassah and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem
Furniture Contractors for the Medical Centre

EZION
Coop. of Carpentry Ltd.
Jerusalem Industrial Zone, Romema
P.O.B. 1476 Tel. 61722
Execution of carpentry work at the Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem
QUALITY WORK ◆ PRECISION ◆ GUARANTEE
ORDERS: for home and office furniture, standard sets of sideboards, book-cases, bar, cupboards, etc., in modern styling.
DISPLAY at our SHOP, 11 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem. Tel. 2849

SOLEL BONEH'S BUILDING & PUBLIC WORKS CO., LTD.
CHIEF CONTRACTOR
for the buildings of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Jerusalem.
The most splendid link in the chain of new buildings in Israel.
We take great pride in the part we have been honoured to play in Hadassah's historic construction of decorative and functional buildings under the sponsorship of its sister organization in America.
They have brightened the life of Jerusalem with the lustre of their structures.

SINCERE BEST WISHES
TO HADASSAH AND ALL ITS ACTIVE MEMBERS,
TO THE ENGINEERING TEAM, WORKERS AND FOREMEN,
ON THEIR COMPETENCE AND INDUSTRY
IN CONSTRUCTING THE BUILDINGS.
The Company's Management

A. Grebelsky & Sons
Founded 1922
Jerusalem Tel. 2281
Suppliers of marble and cut stone;
Decorative marble floors and stairs
for the Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem.

Sincere Congratulations to
Hadassah — The Women's Zionist Organization of America
The Director and Medical Staff of Hadassah
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Architect, Consulting Mechanical Engineers
The Administrator, Engineers and Staff of the Building Office
WE SHARE YOUR JOY AND ARE PROUD OF OUR RECORD OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEDICAL CENTRE

HEROUTH LTD. MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
CONTRACTORS FOR:
★ AIR CONDITIONING ★ HEATING ★ VENTILATION
★ SANITARY WORKS AND DRAINAGE ★ LABORATORY EQUIPMENT
HIGH TEMPERATURE WATER AND STEAM
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA
Beersheba ◆ Eilat ◆ Ashkelon ◆ Hadera ◆ Afula ◆ Tiberias ◆ Kiryat Shmona

Yitzhak Aboud Levy & Sons
SUPPLIERS OF BUILDING STONE LTD.
Beit Hadar, Rehov Mesilat Yesharim
Jerusalem. Tel. 61410
Suppliers of Building Stone to
THE NEW HADASSAH MEDICAL CENTRE
JERUSALEM

מברקים לישובים שאין בהם בית דואר עלולים להתעכב
מברק בפונים הארץ
HADASSAH JERUSALEM
CONGRATULATIONS ON DEDICATION OF
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FROM SUPPLIERS
OF AND CONTRACTORS FOR
MARBLE & STONE PRODUCTS
LIME & STONE PRODUCTION CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of all Aluminium Windows, Doors and Partition Walls in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre.
ALUBIN
ALUMINIUM BUILDING PRODUCTS
Alubin Co. Ltd., 2 Rehov Hashaish, Haifa Bay, Tel. 71021

M. Houminer & Co.,
JERUSALEM
16 King George Ave.,
Tel. 3028
Chief suppliers of special building materials, plumbing, etc. Distributors of "Lenko" products.

Employment for Middle Aged

By Hannah Lamdan

HOW old are you? Your answer will determine your chances of getting that job. Despite your good health, skill or training, you may be automatically disqualified if you are over... the critical age varies — 50? 40? 35? It depends on the unwritten law at the firm.

If there is no established practice, you may find yourself hired on a temporary basis. If you succeed at your job you will not be discharged within the month, but will be permitted to work till you are almost due for permanent status. At that point you will be discharged and re-employed, on a temporary basis, of course. This may go on for years.

The above applies to both men and women, with one difference. For women the situation is worse. Protective colouring of hair, or complexion (what a woman won't do out of vanity, she may do for a job) won't help. Everything is futile, for, in her case, the disqualifying age is lower. To be sure, there is no law, only practice.

What do the employers say? The middle-aged worker is less efficient, his ability to learn is less, and within a short time he becomes eligible for retirement benefits equal to those received by workers who have spent their lives with the firm, while he, the newcomer, has been elsewhere.

It is untrue that the middle-aged worker is less efficient. He works harder because he is afraid of losing his job. He makes fewer phone calls, gets up earlier in the morning, doesn't come to work late because of the party the night before. Work absenteeism is lower among the middle-aged. All these facts have been borne out by research conducted by gerontological societies all over the world.

One claim is true. An employer should not be obliged to grant the same pension rights to middle-aged employees that he does to veterans at his firm.

The middle-aged job-seeker must be protected by effectively implemented legislation, but that is not enough. The employer's point of view must be taken into account if he is to cooperate with, rather than circumvent, the law. Retirement benefits must be adjusted to the term of employment.

No less of a problem, however, is rehabilitation. Middle-aged persons who have changed vocation because of immigration to Israel, because of illness, bereavement or loss of previous jobs, must undergo rehabilitation prior to placement in a new job. This must be handled by one single authority with sufficient means at its disposal and thorough familiarity with the needs of both the rehabilitees and their future employers.

Three important measures have been taken in the past few years towards correcting the situation:

Important Measures

• In 1957, Hameshakem, then a privately sponsored society, began its efforts towards changing the prevailing attitude towards the status of the middle-aged. It established workshops for middle-aged persons unable to find work on the open labour market, and initiated legislation for the protection of their rights.

Now a Government institution under the Ministry of Labour, Hameshakem employs almost 5,000 persons.

• The Trade Union Department of the Histadrut, in response to an appeal by Hameshakem, has studied social rights for the middle-aged. Its conclusion was that considerations of maximum employment should supersede social benefits which might tend to limit it.

• A new article has been included in the Employment Service Law, forbidding all sorts of discrimination (including age discrimination) in hiring and job placement. Appeal Commissions, headed by judges, are already functioning. They have heard several complaints against the Employment Service, but so far no one has dared to appeal against an employer.

Have these measures solved the problem?

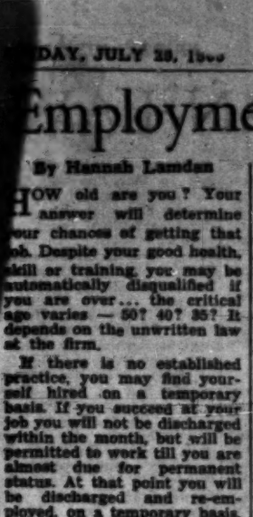
Not in the least. We have hardly begun to solve it. We cannot be satisfied with the now current indirect discrimination against the middle-aged on grounds of a vague "unsuitability."

The Employment Service cannot solve the problem by classification. Not everything can be neatly disposed of through the exercise of organizational orderliness.

Hameshakem cannot and should not directly employ all those middle-aged who require employment. It should, as a rehabilitating agent, serve as a channel to the open labour market.

But the work of rehabilitation in Israel has been so split up among various authorities as to render it highly inefficient and wasteful. There are rehabilitation sections in the Jewish Agency, Malben, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Labour (Hameshakem), local authorities and the Central European Immigrants' Association. There is an urgent need for the establishment of a national rehabilitation centre for all who need it, including the unemployed middle-aged. Let us have one single nation-wide institution for medical and vocational rehabilitation.

(This is the second of a series. The first appeared on July 22.)



Bright Paris Star

By Nadeane Walker

PARIS (AP). — DESIGNER Jules Crahay put the fire back in Paris fashions at his showing on Tuesday. His dramatically different collection for Nina Ricci had the audience searching for superlatives.

Based on several silhouettes, the parade started with theatrical cloak-capes, and went on to coats hemmed with hidden bells and dresses with hems that touched the knee on one side and pointed down to the floor on the other. Full length evening coats over short formals were in the same original vein. Said one impressed spectator, "this is what Paris fashion used to be in its greatest days."

The designer went for inspiration to the costumes of old Russian nobility (Boyars), and called it all "a game of colours, lengths and waistlines."

On the whole it was the shortest collection of the season, often showing half the kneecaps, but usually just hiding the knees (other houses who had shown earlier had lowered the hemline). Skirts had a swinging flare, fur was piled on with a lavish hand, and materials were luxurious. An embroidered wool lace used for one of the coats cost $120 a yard.

A sable-hemmed Princess coat swung by with the tinkling of 120 tiny bells hidden in the hem. Mannequins' eyes were outlined heavily in black, and mouths painted with white lipstick. The makeup did not share the success of the clothes.

Profile cloches or helmets were favourite headgear worn over close cropped hair which they hid almost completely. Big, chunky, jewelled clips, huge single baroque pearls, and golden Russian Easter eggs worn on a long chain made up the jewellery.

Ladies of the Chicago Israel Bonds Delegation rubbed shoulders with Jeff Chandler and the stars of "The Story of David" last week at a Fashion Show specially arranged for them by Jerusalem's Rovell at the Holyland Hotel.

The models presented included creations by Aled, Dorina, Maskit and Rovell, due to be shown in the United States in September.

Brisk sales were reported following the show, the favourites being those items described below:

Aled's Beersheba, a red and black jersey tweed three-piece suit modelled above by Barbara Shelley who plays Abigail in the "Story of David."

Dorina's "Topaz," an orange three-piece, the blouse embroidered with a white silk motif;

Maskit's Rahel, an off-white three-piece wool suit, collarless with a leather trim;

Rovell's "Lavana," a white mohair full-length coat adorned with breast-high patch pockets.

Pilgrim Ladies See Israel Fashions

By Shanti Berlyne

LADIES of the 1960 Hadassah Pilgrimage were given a preview of Israel's autumn fashions at the Accadia Hotel last Monday in a show specially arranged for them by Jerusalem's Klein and Co.

Best-sellers in jersey by Aled, Ilanit and Jercoli were shown, as well as original models by Telva and Klein, who also created the millinery, and rainwear by Matzkin.

The seven-eighths length coat is still holding its own, though in its latest guise it is nearly always collarless, as are dresses and suits.

Matzkin's rainwear, extremely well designed, included seven-eighths straight tunics, variations on the cloak-and-dagger belted mac and some items in velvet which could very well double as evening coats for formal occasions.

Telva's most striking outfit, Mt. Canaan, was a boldly checked mohair coat in black, mauve and white, worn with a matching skirt and a black jersey silk blouse. A huge fringed stole completed the ensemble. The same firm's Tel Aviv also drew applause. This black and white pebble tweed suit featured a built-up waistband to the skirt, worn with a Spencer jacket whose black and white patterned pure silk lining matched the blouse.

Miss France

When Miss Europe was here recently she bought a Jercoli suit which has now been named in her honour. Its is of white boucle, edged Chanel style in dark brown. Jercoli's Heraliya was an exercise in deceptive simplicity. The oatmeal jersey dress and jacket lines were unbroken except for a tan leather belt.

Aled's variation on the theme of elegant simplicity was "Pardess Hanna," an olive-green three-piece with an uncluttered silhouette. Also by Aled, in their new tweed-like weave of black, maroon and grey, was "Ginnegar", a full-length coat lined with black jersey. The dress was collarless, its deeply pouched back trimmed with buttons.

The jersey creations by Elanit included Dimona, a brown and gold Lurex two-piece for evening wear. Collarless and with three-quarter sleeves, its only concession to ornament was a gold Lurex fringe at the hem of the blouse. Elanit also showed a blue and white three-piece, Haifa, comprising a just-below-the-waist jacket, collarless, of course, and slim skirt worn with a white sweater trimmed at the neck with a blue bow.

The hats were excellent and employed interesting new materials most effectively. The bee-hive, tall-shapes, suitable for today's unswept hair styles, predominated.

Left to right: Telva's "Timna." Brown organza coat worn over tie-silk sheath patterned in brown and green on black; Aled's "Nahalal" mohair boucle three-piece in pale green and olive; Jercoli's "Lydda." A blue and black striped three-piece, the solid royal blue blouse trimmed with black stripes at neck and pocket; Elanit's "Lachish," in black and white pied de poule. Worn with a bright red seven-eighths coat and pied de poule detachable stole with bright red fringe (not shown).

Barbecue in the Backyard

By Molly Bar-David

EVERY child in Israel likes *kumsitzing*, but parents will only know the fun if they have a barbecue in the back yard. This is so easy to make: all you need is a hole in the ground deep enough to hold some charcoal and a log, and a metal foot scraper to cover this on which to set pots for a proper barbecue. If you have some aluminum foil you won't even need pots, and there won't be any washing up (except for the coffee pot).

The children, of course, will toss potatoes into the coals. But if you wash the potatoes, wrap them in foil and then toss them into the glowing ashes you'll get an even more delicious baked potato, that you can eat — skin and all, with a dab of butter and not a black smudge on your face.

Corn-on-the-cob is easy to make over the coals. Just wet the husks and put them on the rack or scraper. Let them steam through. Remove the tassels and roll the cobs in butter.

Hamburgers are so easy to make on a greased rack or a toaster, or you can wrap them in foil too or — best of all — fry them in a skillet with lots of sliced onions, for the aroma of frying onion is essential around a campfire.

A barbecue sauce for hamburgers is good fun to make over the campfire. The smoke has something to do with it. In fact, in the U.S., where family barbecues are built with the engineering skill of a flying saucer, one actually buys liquid smoke flavour to add to the sauce because obviously no real smoke would emanate from these brick edifices.

Barbecue Sauce

½ cup vinegar, ½ cup water, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 tbsp. prepared mustard, ½ tsp. pepper, 1½ tsps. salt, dash of cayenne, 1 thick slice lemon, 1 sliced peeled onion, ½ tbsps. margarine, ½ cup ketchup, 2 tbsps. seasoning.

Mix all but last two ingredients in a saucepan; simmer 20 minutes uncovered. Add ketchup and seasoning (Worcestershire type if possible) and bring to a boil. Use this on grilled meat, chicken, lamb or fish — its wonderful. And P.S.: chopped clove of garlic may be added if you like.

Frankfurters, of course, are easy and good at a barbecue. We usually cut long green twigs for this purpose and let each child grill his own frankfurter over the fire.

Easy to make, and very good too, are lamb chops. If you have skewers, shish-kebab is wonderful too at a barbecue, but this takes a bit more work. Anyway, here's how: Cut cubes of lamb or tender beef and marinate for several hours in oil mixed with garlic or parsley, salt and pepper. String on to greased skewers — with small onions and tomatoes if you wish — and grill over the hot coals, turning often and from time to time dashing with the oil mixture.

Personally, I like fried fish fillet at a barbecue. We put a lot of onion in the pan with oil and add a little curry and then fry the fish: it doesn't matter really if it comes out a bit dry or crisp or even burnt, because no one wants or expects to have barbecued food just as it would be at table. If you fry small fish it's fun to pick them up by a crisply fried tail or fin and just drop it into your mouth.

Tinned baked beans go to every barbecue with me. We open the tin and add some honey and mustard and a dash of cayenne and let it bubble at the side of the cooking coffee to tantalize and then satisfy the appetite. Beans done somewhat like this (molasses is the real ingredient, but honey is just as good) are the real Boston style, and for local flavour I often add a bit of garlic or chop up some sausage. The honey and the sausage and the mustard and the tomato sauce and the garlic make a medley that is superb.

Salad vegetables of course: fresh fruit — certainly! A barbecue is the occasion to eat a raw apple with a chunk of Bel Paese cheese, or big hunks of watermelon.

WHEN IN LONDON CHOOSE

for Ladies and Gentlemen the Finest Quality of MOHAIR — WORSTED WOOL and light weight TROPICAL

MATERIALS

LESSER LTD. 125 Regent St., LONDON W.1 Phone REG. 0139

425 Ulster Chambers

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR ISRAELIS

DIACID

DESTROYS ALL HOUSEHOLD INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS

Plem's Rheumatic Fever Fight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE summer camp of the Israel Rheumatic Fever Society is only one phase — albeit a very important one — in the Society's work in fighting this disease.

The camp, located in the Yehuda Halevi school in Katamon, this year is accommodating 320 children in three cycles, each of 15 days. The children, to judge from the way they greet visitors, are a boisterous lot who manage to stow away five meals — including one of meat — each day without any effort. Each child gains one-half to one-and-a-half kilograms during the 15 days.

Since there are 1,500 children stricken with rheumatic fever in Jerusalem alone — perhaps because of damp and cold winters the incidence of this disease is two to three times greater in the capital than elsewhere in Israel — and since the Society's budget, even with the help of the Municipality, is strictly limited, not every sick child can be admitted. The selection is made on medical and social welfare grounds.

Rheumatic fever is a childhood disease: 70 per cent of those stricken are between the ages of four and 15. It takes a higher death toll among children than tuberculosis and polio together.

Yet the disease is not well known.

Mrs. Alexander Eliash, chairman of the Society, says that "seeing a child with polio, wearing braces, hobbling around on crutches, arouses pity — as it should: tuberculosis is infectious and demands isolation; but the child suffering from rheumatic fever — a tragic and crippling disease — does not look sick, although the disease may lead to heart defects and invalidity."

The cure, in addition to medical treatment, is good food and calm and pleasant surroundings.

The Society tries to provide all these means. It distributes clothing and nourishing and high-protein foods — eggs, cheese, milk powder, etc. It has initiated a movement, again with the help of the authorities, to move families living in dank, unsanitary one-room flats to new two- and three-room ones. The society has already moved 16 families; it expects to move another 20 shortly. They get the flats on easy terms.

The Society also arranges for bedridden children — one of the accepted methods of combatting the disease is to confine a child to his bed for months on end — to keep up with their class-work by sending them special teachers who give them instruction at home. Finally, the Society has sparked the drive to have the Municipality install stoves in every class-room and prevent further needless cases.

Spectrum Hues Latest for Nails

A NAIL polish to match any ensemble is now within the reach of fashion-conscious women in Israel. Produced in practically all the colours of the spectrum, these cosmetics, manufactured by Duraglass and Helen Curtis, have made the "dipped in blood" look a thing of the past.

Retailing at IL3 and IL1.85 per bottle respectively, they are selling as fast as they can be produced, with such exotic shades as Violet, Tahiti (pineapple), and Hawaii Grass (pale green), the firm favourites.

The Duraglass range, produced by Taya, comes in a useful long-handled bottle whose cap bears a plastic finger nail tinted with the actual polish so that the precise effect can be easily seen.

Many of the new shades have a silver base and can easily be matched with eyeshadow.

Dangers from Sprays

By Dr. Elisha Yaron

MANY countries, and not least our own, are concerned about the possible dangers of the many chemicals and insecticides used by the farmers. As with the germs and antibiotics, so with the insects and the insecticides: substances that were always effective ten years ago now hard to touch them and so the chemists have invented, and the agriculturists use, stronger and stronger poisons.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

In the old days it was common for half a crop to be claimed by flies, grubs and beetles and the use of insecticides opened up possibilities of ten or twenty times the yield of fruit and vegetables from the same plot of land. Both from the point of view of the economy and of the national breadbasket this was of immense importance and an advance from which there is no turning back.

At first D.D.T., which is poisonous to man only over a long period of time, was widely used, to be replaced by similar compounds of which grammexane and lindane are the best known. Many crop pests are still sensitive to these compounds but new generations of other pests have grown up which ignore them completely. In desperation, the chemists produced a new series of compounds — the organic phosphatides — which by their highly lethal action appear to rule out the chances of developing resistance.

The best known of these compounds are malathion which is expensive and not especially dangerous to man, and parathion which is much cheaper and much more lethal. These insecticides are nerve paralyzers which were developed out of the nerve gases designed during the second world war but luckily never used. Unlike many other poisons they are also absorbed through the skin and thus special precautions have to be taken while spraying. Many of the deaths due to these compounds have occurred in young children whose fathers have sprayed the house (and the food) to get rid of flies in defiance of all regulations of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture.

In theory, the organic phosphatides should be used only in spraying cotton and one or two crops where all other insecticides are useless. In fact they are widely used, even to the extent of spraying grapes and plums.

There are precise and strict rules about spraying fruit and vegetables. With parathion, the last spraying should be more than 14 days before picking, which is sufficient time for all the insecticide to be destroyed. With other insecticides which are more stable, the required period may be three or four weeks or more. Kibbutzim and larger farms are on the whole reliable. The danger is from the small farmer who sprays at the last minute in order to ensure that his fruit will come to market without blemish and will fetch the highest price.

Luckily, the housewife can take simple precautions to avoid poisoning. The rule is to wash all fruit thoroughly in warm water with detergent, leave to soak for 10 minutes or so, rinse well and wipe. This action destroys most insecticides and washes off the greater part of those which are not destroyed. For general reasons of health, this might well be applied to vegetables as well. Needless to say, children should not be allowed to eat unwashed fruit and should be kept out of orchards and vineyards at all costs. Because of absorption through the skin, they should not be allowed in cotton fields where simple handling of the cotton can be dangerous.

From the Press

"... but the best way to prevent the presence of bacteria in food is pressure cooking..."

Good health is ensured to users of

ELECTRO

pressure cookers fitted with Hamashgiah — the auxiliary safety valve that never clogs

Hamashgiah Pat. No. 12791

Salon Annetta's American Permanent Wave is a must for every woman during the swimming season. *Neither summer fatigue nor the sun's rays will affect your skin after an Annetta facial, with the aid of the most modern equipment.*

Special Department for Brides.

Salon Annetta

18 Mapu, corner Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv Telephone 22868

BE KISSABLE WITH Kissable

THE Tangee LIPSTICK IN 24 LUMINOUS SHADES

Welcomes the 1960 Hadassah Pilgrimage

AND TAKE PLEASURE IN PRESENTING THE

TELVA PERSONAL EXPORT SCHEME

WHICH ENABLES YOU TO SAVE 40% ON YOUR PURCHASES

Telva Models of Israel, the originators and initiators of the Tourist Export Scheme, take much pleasure in advising you that, when doing your shopping in all Israel leading Fashion stores, you will be able to make your selection from our 1960 Export Fall & Winter Collections currently being acclaimed in the major fashion centres of Europe and by the discriminating woman of fashion the world over who shops for fashion apparel here in Israel.

Our wide range comprises:

★ Hand-tailored suits and coats in Israel, British and French novelty woollens.

★ Glorious hand-loomed traditional Tzemplte dresses and shirts made by cottage industry.

★ Mediterranean Selection of SUNSHINE Clothes.

★ Jersey dresses and suits.

Trade enquiries should be addressed to: Telva Models, 98 Rehov Hashomer, Bnei Brak, Tel. 72206/6.

BEGINNING OF THE AUGUST 1st, 1960

End of Season Sale

Ladies' and Men's Clothing countrywide

General Merchants Association in Israel

Revolutions in Perspective

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION by A. Goodwin. Grey Arrow, London, 1959. 192 pp. Index. 12/6.

THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION & CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOBINEAU by Alexis de Tocqueville. Ed. & trans. John Lukacs. Anchor Books, New York, 1959. 340 pp. Index. $1.95.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION by Leon Trotsky. Ed. F.W. Dupee. Anchor Books, New York, 1959. 534 pp. Index. $1.45.

AS a brief and authoritative account of the immediate causes and day-to-day developments of the French Revolution, Mr. Goodwin's book can perhaps hardly be equalled. From the first chapter dealing with the situation in France just before Louis XVI decided, in July 1788, to summon the States-General, and up to the account of the rise and fall of Robespierre in 1794 which concludes the book, the author succeeds in giving the reader a clear and reliable picture of the course of this most dramatic event in world history.

However, in his few attempts at interpretation and historical speculation, he confines himself to the subject at hand, whether it be Calonne's ill-fated plans for reforms, the storming of the Bastille (which he considers one of the least understood events of the revolution) or the king's decision to flee Paris. He abstains from either delving too far into the intellectual upheaval that preceded the revolution, or trying to draw conclusions about the behaviour of the old and new regimes.

Professor Goodwin, in fact, does not really try to place the French Revolution in perspective, though this may rightly be held to be the principal task of a modern historian writing about an event of so great an impact on subsequent developments. His opening sentence is typical:

> The immediate causes of the French revolution of 1789 must be sought, not in the economic grievances of the peasants, nor in the political discontents of the middle class, but in the reactionary aspirations of the French aristocracy.

Superficial Statements

The author was probably faced with difficulties arising from limitations of space, but his book would have gained in interest had he dwelt even briefly on the deeper causes of the revolution. Another example of this apparent haste is provided in the concluding paragraphs of the book, where, after pointing out that the French revolution has, in our own time, been "overshadowed by the Russian revolution of 1917 and its ideals were dimmed or distorted by the Fascist and Nazi revolutions," he states that "only in a limited sense can the French revolution be regarded as the source of modern totalitarianism," for

> the Jacobin dictatorship and the "revolutionary government" of 1793 were merely the provisional and abnormal forms to which France submitted, in time of civil and foreign war, for the defence of its national security and its essentially liberal ideas. The liberal experiment of 1789 failed because Louis XVI refused to accept the role of constitutional monarch and because the aristocracy refused to bow before the consequences of political equality.

This is an extremely charitable, and in a way quite superficial thing to say. In summing up the nature of the post-revolutionary regime in France. Or shall one say an optimistic view? Writing over a century before Prof. Goodwin, Alexis de Tocqueville gave a rather different verdict; his thesis, as enunciated in "The Old Regime and the Revolution," was summed up by Lord Acton as follows: "That the French Revolution, far from reversing the political spirit of the old State

By Nissim Rejwan

only carried out the same principle with intenser energy. The State which was absolute before, became still more absolute, and the organs of the popular will became more efficient agents for the exercise of arbitrary power."

De Tocqueville Vol. II

"The European Revolution and Correspondence with Gobineau," brilliantly edited by Mr. Lukacs, comprises the uncompleted second volume of Tocqueville's "L'Ancient Regime et la Revolution," in which the author intended to carry his history from the outbreak of the revolution to the beginnings of the Empire. Right from the outset one realizes why Tocqueville's works have been regarded in such esteem. "In the 16 or 18 years before the French Revolution," he writes, "throughout Europe the human mind was affected by strange, incoherent, irregular impulses, in a mood not seen in centuries. These were symptoms of a new and extraordinary disease which would have singularly alarmed the world if only the world had understood it." Men, he continues, "talked unceasingly about the decrepitude, the senselessness, and the ridiculous nature of existing institutions, about the vices and the corruption of existing societies." These same men, however, when they succeeded in destroying those hated institutions, were to be appalled at the results, for they never knew what they wanted.

"The European Revolution," it should be added, is not properly speaking concerned with the French Revolution *per se*. For Tocqueville, the 1789 upheaval in France was synonymous with the European revolution, or revolutions, which followed it; it was the beginning of a global movement towards a social democracy about which he had many misgivings. Unfortunately, however, most of the chapters which Tocqueville intended to devote to the development of the Revolution in Europe were left uncompleted at the time of his death in 1859.

The exchange of letters with Gobineau, which occupies half of the present volume, reveals Tocqueville in his less serious intellectual preoccupations as well as in his role as a staunch defender of liberty and a tireless critic of arbitrary rule, whether it is exercised by a minority or a majority.

There are no doubt people who still hold that the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat is the last word in democracy — that same democracy which the heroes of July 14 were so intent on asserting. Whatever one has to say about the French revolution, however, it seems fairly easy to establish a direct connection between the ideas it engendered and those which guided Lenin and Trotsky in 1917 and after.

Trotsky Abridged

Trotsky's book, "The History of the Russian Revolution," first published in English in 1932, has now been thoughtfully shortened and edited for this cheap Anchor edition. In Max Eastman's translation, it reads very well and fully brings out its author's remarkable strength of mind and character.

But it is as a racy, sometimes gripping narrative and as a historical document that the book will be read; as an interpretation, and as an enquiry into causes and effects, it is valid only in so far as you accept the author's premises. Trotsky has been compared to Thucydides, Tacitus and Gibbon. He may have some of these writers' passion and narrative powers; but as a historian he lacks everything that makes a Tocqueville, an Actor or a Burkhardt.

DOV BEN DAVID: Figure (oil). From his Exhibition opening Saturday July 30 at the Jerusalem Artists House.

TALMUDIC AND ROMAN LAW

GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH IN JEWISH AND ROMAN LAW by Reuven Yaron. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 250 pp. 25 s.

MANY a layman senses the beauty of the law and desires to know it, but a net of intricacies discourages him. That is a loss, because legal thinking can be a rich way of enjoying life.

This important book by a Jerusalem scholar is a case in point. It will impress the trained lawyer with its sound workmanship and fascinate him by its broad scope, imaginative interpretations and delicate analyses. But the general reader is in danger of giving up directly upon confronting the title, finding it almost as difficult to decipher as those Greco-Egyptian papyri from which the author conjures up a bustling legal life.

Everybody knows what wills are: mostly dispositions of property to be implemented upon the testator's death. For some purposes this is too late. Death duties, for instance, are based on the value of a person's property at the time of his death. In order legally to avoid or reduce the duties, something must be done to reduce the value of the estate while the owner is still alive. That is a modern case of a gift in contemplation of death.

Jewish law does not know these tax problems, but it has another important use for this kind of gift. It does not grant a very wide scope for the disposition of property by will, because statutory succession generally gives better protection to the

By E. Nebenzahl

family structure. But the need for special dispositions may nevertheless arise. Certain types of gift with delayed effect were therefore worked out. They form the main theme of Dr. Yaron's study.

But his work covers many more facets of this ramified subject. He spans his frame admirably, ingeniously bringing in much general matter —notably in chapter XVI, which deals with questions of legal capacity.

To everything Dr. Yaron applies the fine instruments of comparative law and textual analysis and criticism which he was taught to wield by his brilliant teacher, David Daube, Regius Professor of Roman Law at Oxford.

As this method relies a good deal on interpretation, which is a subjective process, the reader must decide for himself how far he will go along with the author. Sometimes (p. 75), Dr. Yaron has his own doubts about the limits of conjecture. This is as it should be. Research cannot move only on safe ground; its duties include the exploration of uncharted frontiers by tentative steps. Dr. Yaron sometimes even appears too conservative, as when (p. 83) he takes the great Amoraic lawyer, Samuel, gently to task for using the same word in one brief sentence twice, with different nuances. Actually, the Rabbis often spoke succinctly and somewhat cryptically with the intention of challenging the listener — a challenge which was also intended to help him the better to remember the contents.

Dr. Yaron uses his comparative method impassionately and impartially; nevertheless, his confrontations of rulings from different legal systems on the same subject enhance our appreciation of Jewish law. On pp. 85 ff., the Rabbis appear as better lawyers than the Byzantines in the matter of gifts to houses of worship. In the case of a man ordering the release of a slave, and there being two slaves of the same name, the Jews produce a more ingenious and socially more satisfactory solution than the Romans, who would free neither (pp. 184, 189). In a three-way comparison in chapter XXI on the heir's rights to dispose of a *fidei-commissum* we find the Talmud and classical Roman law taking up similar positions, more equitable than that of the Greco-Egyptians.

Dr. Yaron shares the ambition of many scholars to combine research with a contribution to methodology. By his study he broadens the area explored; and by his methodic innovation he hopes to spur his colleagues to dig deeper.

He expressly states that this is his aim. In his preface he stresses the difference between his "historical approach" and "the traditional treatment of Jewish legal institutions." So convinced is he that he is blazing new trails that he invites others to "come and examine, correct, and modify." Actually, the historical method has long been applied to the study of Jewish law, by Frankel, Neubauer, Gulak, and others. But Dr. Yaron can certainly claim to have used it in its contemporary, highly refined manner and to have introduced the beauty of Daube's Hellenistic and Romanistic studies into the tents of the *Amoraim*.

But is this historical method quite so incompatible with the traditional one? There is much of the method already in the classical sources, including those which Dr. Yaron himself quotes. The most striking case, perhaps, is that of *kinyan sudar* (p. 35 f.), which he describes as a new mode of acquisition, of the Amoraic or later Tannaitic era. In fact, however, this is an institution of civil law traced back by the Talmud itself to biblical times; what is more, the Bible in its turn refers to it as an old custom, thereby further broadening the historical perspective.

Again, on pp. 107 ff. Dr. Yaron discusses the formula "*kol hoara mehulleka al ragloh besago*" in deeds of gift, tentatively finding it to originate in an old Egyptian phrase. But "a jump of over 3,000 years is involved," and he can see nothing to bridge it conclusively. He does not even discuss the most conveniently timed parallel in Exodus 21.19: "*lo yagum vehithallekh behutz.*" True, this does not deal with gifts in contemplation of death, but it is relevant with respect to a health test required to prove fitness to survive to a certain stage.

Legal history is also referred to in the sources dealing with *hetzitza*. The Midrash and Palestinian Talmud (Kid. 1.5) consider this ceremony an ancient mode of acquisition. Yaron, however, dismisses it as merely "an act disgracing him who had incurred the disapproval of his kinsmen." This leaves unexplained why children are brought in and given dried grain and nuts, and why the ceremony is repeated when the criticised action is reversed.

For a full explanation, the double function of acts of acquisition must be recalled; they have to establish an understanding between the two principal parties, and they must make this understanding manifest for the benefit of others who may be affected. The more generally important the particular transaction is, the more elaborate are the ceremonies of agreement likely to be, especially in a society which does not keep written records. So we have here a legal act designed to leave a lasting impression in the minds of children—the members of the community who will preserve it longest. Similarly, among the ancient Germanic tribes, when the boundaries of private property were changed, a little boy was placed on the new line of demarcation and slapped hard; he would not like the slap, but would long remember the spot.

* * *

TALMUDIC law is part of the teachings of Jewish religion, closely interwoven with its moral, national, ritual, and theological elements. There is a continuous interplay of these elements. The moral concepts most frequently affect the legal ones, as both are concerned with relations between people. Indeed, Jewish law has many rules of morality softening the edges of formalistic laws. One good example is Abaye's warning against being "a cunning knave," quoted by Dr. Yaron (p. 209). Judaism sees the law as only one province in the realm of the Good; "fair and good" has a more practical meaning in Jewish law than it had for the Romans who postulated it.

With this concept of the law goes a specific notion of the lawyer. The great men whose names dominate the Talmud were not only excellent legal minds, but first and foremost wise moral and spiritual leaders of exemplary piety in thought and action. Whoever sees them in that light will not lightly venture to put himself in their place, to improve — even with the benefit of modern means — on what they taught. In techniques we may have the advantage over them; but who would claim to be their superior in "wisdom of the heart?"

OLYMPICS 1960

By PHILIP GILLON

XVII OLYMPIAD ROME 1960 Presented by Harold Abrahams. Cassell, London. 7/6. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

THERE are still many Jews in the English-speaking world who remember their moment of rejoicing in 1924 when Harold M. Abrahams won the 100 metres at the Olympic Games. No sporting glory is comparable to that of winning the sprint at the Olympics; how thrilled we were that an English Jew was recognized as "The Fastest Human Being Alive;" he had outstripped the unbeatable Americans, including the incomparable C. W. Paddock, holder of the world record.

After laying aside his spikes Abrahams became a sporting commentator and journalist. As all sportsmen turn their interest to Rome, where wonderful new stadia and facilities have been prepared to make this most lavish Olympiad of history, Abrahams has produced a timely book to help spectators in Rome and armchair followers of the Games from afar. As Roger Bannister comments in a Foreword as concise as his own running of the mile, "No enthusiast can appear in Rome without this book, and no one at home can follow the games without its invaluable information. Here, clearly assembled, are all the statistics necessary to add pungency to the contents . . ."

Astonishing Improvement

The statistics detail the results of the different events in track and field in the Olympic Games between 1896 and 1956. As each year meticulously notes the world and Olympic records prevailing at the time, it is easy to see how astonishing has been the improvement in standards. These figures are supported by a series of essays contributed by eleven great athletes. While it cannot be said that in every case these sportsmen express themselves as effectively with typewriters as they did with their flying feet, their comments are invaluable and fascinating.

No sporting event can match the track and field events at the Olympic Games. Baseball and cricket, football and boxing, tennis and swimming have produced their nonpareils for our adulation — but they can never equal the glory of the runners and jumpers at the Olympics. Even track and field attainments elsewhere are comparatively unimportant; a world's record or breaking the four-minute mile is nothing when weighed in the scales against a gold medal at the Games.

"... It seems more important to win that than all the rest put together," writes Jesse Owens in his contribution to the book. "The college blue ribbons, your name in the record books, invitations to national meets — suddenly they fade away, every one of them, and seem to be unimportant because (this is the Olympics)."

Jesse Owens, of course, was the American Negro who affronted Hitler at the Berlin Games by winning four gold medals in defiance of "Aryan supremacy." Owens writes in detail of his dramatic long-jump battle against Luz Long of Germany — and comments sentimentally but impressively on Long's sportsmanship and genuine friendship in defiance of Nazi doctrine. He feels that "free competition between free men does not breed hatred, but friendship . . ." and that this is the true purpose of the Olympics.

Perhaps the most entertaining essay is that in which R.M.N. Tisdall, of Eire, describes how he trained to win the 400-metres hurdles at Los Angeles in 1932. He only covered the course twice in training, once at the grass greyhound track at Ballybunion, in competition with an electric hare released by an Irish humorist. His win in the final at the Games was only the sixth time he had ever run the race — yet he chipped 1.7 seconds off the record, only to have his record disallowed (but not his victory) because he knocked over one hurdle. What modern hurdler would dream of training so casually?

Triumphs Recalled

Other essays recall the triumphs of Fanny Blankers-Koen, of Holland, Emil Zatopek and his wife, from Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Kuts, from Russia. Zatopek describes the famous victory of J. Barthel, of Luxembourg, against all the fancied stars in the 1,500 metres in 1952. "The smaller the country," says Zatopek, "the greater the joy of victory." We fear that we may have to wait some time before an Israeli receives a gold medal, but nevertheless we're entitled to the secret hope that if Luxembourg could do it . . .

The book carries some excellent photographs of champions of yesteryear and possible winners of 1960. Abrahams also has some interesting remarks to make about the definition of "amateurism," which, he rightly points out, is 100 years out of date and utterly inconsistent with modern training demands.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

A PLEA for research into psychic phenomena in general and hypnotism in particular is contained in "The Search for Bridey Murphy" (Be'ikvot Bridey Murphy בעקבות בריידי מרפי) by Morey Bernstein, translated by David Ram, Ahiever, Jerusalem, 234 pp.). The author, an amateur hypnotist, hypnotised a certain Ruth Simmons back into babyhood, then further back into a former incarnation as Bridey, in 18th-century Ireland.

He was very well rewarded for his efforts with fame and best-sellerdom.

The translation is not very elegant, but never mind — the story is a thriller.

◆◆◆

JULES Verne is, I think, best the further his imagination travels. In "Black India" (Hodu Hashe'hora הודו השחורה) translated and revised by S. Skulsky, Amihai, Tel Aviv, 237 pp., IL3), he stays relatively close to the earth's surface, probing underground only as deep as a coal mine.

The term "Black India" signifies that other source of Britain's wealth — her black coal. The story is set in the Loch Lomond district of Perth, where a supposedly unexploited mine reveals new, rich layers of coal. It also reveals a beautiful girl born in the depths of that coal-city, raised by a wicked old man who tries vainly to guard her and the mine against intruders. After many a dangerous adventure the girl emerges into broad daylight to marry her young man, and they all live happily ever after on their coal dividends.

This is, of course, a story for young people. And while they are at it, they will also learn a great deal about Scotland — its geography and folklore — and about coal.

◆◆◆

THE same publishers have brought out another book intended for the young, which I recommend neither to them nor to any other age level: "Ben Hur" בן חור by Lew Wallace, translated and revised by M. Harpaz, illustrated by A. Abbadi, 272 pp., IL3.50). The "bad guys" are all Romans, the "good guys" are all others, the best being Jews and the hero being a Jewish aristocrat.

The book offers no moral values on which I would want to bring up a son of mine, nor any literary qualities to help him to develop his taste.

M.A.

. . . English . . .

Is sex Necessary? (Penguin IL1.25), James Thurber's first book (published 1929), was written in conjunction with E.B. White. The authors have obviously soaked themselves in the authoritative works on the subject; they even provide case histories—just like Freud although not as amusing. Sex, they point out, is less than 50 years old yet it has already upset the Western World. Although not really answering the question posed in the title, solutions are proffered to many other major problems—such as "What should children tell parents" (parents being defined as all adult persons with a strong sense of indecency). One of the saddest case-histories here is of a Mr. Sembrich whose 15-year-old daughter endeavoured to educate him by explaining the facts of life on the analogy of bees. Mr. Sembrich thereupon studied the very complicated sexual activities of bees with dire results (he became a human drone). The illustration provided for this chapter is a map of the North Atlantic to which is appended the note "It is customary to illustrate sexology chapters with a cross-section of the human body. We have substituted this map which will be of no help to the novice — but neither is a cross-section of the human body." I could go on quoting (e.g. the footnote "See Tithridge's 'Poetry' — but don't read it" or the problem "Should a woman live with her husband if they are separated?") but as space here is limited, you will have to buy the book for yourselves. You won't be sorry.

◆◆◆

The Middle-Aged Man on the Flying Trapeze (Universal Library, $1.25) is more mature Thurber — the illustrations are sanier and more cutting, while the stories frequently have tragic undertones ("two is company, four is a party, three is a crowd, one is a wanderer"). A variety of fantastic psychoses are described and a whole gallery of bores brought under observation. There are many gems, including "Everything is Wild," a story that will appeal to everyone who likes his poker straight, and profound thoughts such as "pigeons can be understood only when you understand there is nothing to understand." Vintage Thurber.

G.W.

. . . and German

THE Fischer Bücherei has brought out another five Pocket Books, only one of the titles being German in the original, and only two fairly new books. Let us take these first. They are William Golding's "Pincher Martin," somewhat theatrically entitled in German Der Felsen des zweiten Todes, and Tennessee Williams' plays "Suddenly Last Summer, Plötzlich letzten Sommer and "Orpheus Descending."

Golding's novel made him famous overnight four years ago, and it is indeed a *tour de force*, describing a shipwrecked man's death on an uninhabited rock of an island, in nearly 200 pages. It is a romantic, symbolic work, deliberately avoiding realism, and no doubt influenced by Kafka. The translation might be better.

Williams' plays have been filmed and the first especially is a world success. As a play it fails because the gruesome story is told, not acted. It is that of a selfish, megalomaniac son and his foolishly and criminally doting mother. The girl he has used and by his deserved death under horrifying circumstances driven into near-madness tells the story, while in the film it is shown to us as a flashback. It is badly translated.

◆◆◆

ANDRE Gide's "La Porte Etroite," Die enge Pforte, was first published more than 50 years ago. It was a somewhat old-fashioned story even then, redeemed by the purity of its feeling and thought, and the beauty of its style, which loses a good deal in the somewhat pompous German. But the translation is at least correct and adequate.

◆◆◆

SELMA Lagerlöf's Jerusalem is a double volume. Selma Lagerlöf died 20 years ago, and this book, one of her best-beloved stories, appeared 60 years ago, when she was in her early forties, already famous for her collections of legendary short stories "Goesta Berling" and "The Wonders of the Antichrist" — you cannot very well call them novels. "Jerusalem," however, is a thoughtfully constructed true novel, the story of the settlement on the outskirts of Jerusalem of a group of Swedish peasants, their relationship to their God, their trials and successes, so typical of all colonists, but especially of such as are driven by an ideal, not by necessity, and the return of one of them to his homeland, Sweden. It is an epic that is timeless and written in a timeless language, so that it can and will be read today with the same delight as 60 years ago — which is what we mean when we call a book a classic.

The fifth of the new books is the only German original, published in 1935 by Schocken —it is one of Franz Kafka's best-knowns and most characteristic work, Der Prozess ("The Trial"), a symbolic novel written in the clear, almost dry style which might make simple souls take it for realism.

P.A.

English Teaching Patterns

THE TEACHING OF STRUCTURAL WORDS AND SENTENCE PATTERNS, Stage 1, by A.S. Hornby. Oxford University Press, 165 pp. & Appendix & index. 5/3d.

IN recent years, the importance of structural words and sentence patterns in the teaching of foreign languages has come to be generally recognized. Once research into vocabulary selection had been brought to a satisfactory stage, linguists and teachers turned to the problem of how to teach the combining of this vocabulary into meaningful patterns. Their findings have been published and have influenced modern textbooks and syllabuses. Now, the well-known English expert on language teaching, A.S. Hornby, has set out to explain systematically practical ways of making use of the results of this research.

Hornby takes the patterns that he thinks should be learned first, suggesting how they should be taught. His methods are based on the aural-oral approach and are aimed in particular at young learners. At the same time there is sufficient flexibility allowed so that the ideas can be adapted to fit the requirements of the native language of the learners and of textbooks and syllabuses that may lay down the order of teaching.

This book may then serve a dual purpose; it will make clear to all interested in the teaching of English the practical application of modern research; and it will serve as a vade-mecum for practising teachers.

E.J.S.

SOME VITAL CONCLUSIONS

By A.S. SUPER

A NEW ZIONISM by Mordecai M. Kaplan. Herzl Press and Jewish Reconstruction Press. New York, 190 pp. $3.50.

THIS is a reprint of the work published in 1935 which in its turn was based on a course of six lectures delivered by Prof. Kaplan for the Seminary-Israel Institute, sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, from February 18 to March 28, 1934.

To the book has been added the address: "Why a Greater Zionism?", delivered at the convention of the E.O.A. in 1958 and the proposed platform for the Greater Zionism advanced there.

Leafing through the book again after five years it is interesting to see how many of Kaplan's conclusions are still valid and vital. Thus, to take one example only, in the chapter on a Creative Expansion of Torah, the writer states of Religion and State: "Zionists can no longer evade the issue. The only possible solution, if the overwhelming majority of Jews who are non-orthodox are to be considered, is the separation of the Rabbinate from the State . . . This, however, does not solve the problem of Zionism for the non-Orthodox . . . The unorthodox Jew will not endure the oppressive sense of carrying a barren inheritance . . . they cannot maintain the continuity of Judaism as a religious civilization without religion as an integral part of Jewish public life . . . There is no third alternative . . ."

A Tinkle of Time

By M. MINDLIN

CASANOVA'S CHINESE RESTAURANT, by Anthony Powell. Heinemann, London, 239 pp. 16s.

THIS is the fifth volume in Mr. Powell's projected series of ten called "The Music of Time" — a title alluding to a painting by Poussin in the Wallace Collection. The title also has its Proustian overtones—and we know that Mr. Powell admires Proust — which leads us to expect a work of some depth and magnitude. The first four volumes had their ups and downs. But there were some very striking sections in them, and one allowed for the weaker parts by assuming that their significance might be revealed when one could take in the overall pattern of the whole series. They were also uniformly readable and entertaining, and sometimes very funny indeed.

It seemed that Mr. Powell was going to paint a large, densely peopled canvas of the upper middle class in England in terms of social comedy. The second volume, "A Buyer's Market," indicated that he could compose his picture on a broader scale. One thought one had grasped the significance of the two central events of that book: the dinner at the Walpole-Wilsons (I believe) and the debutantes' dance that followed, and the party given by Mrs. Andriadis, a confluence of big business, bohemia and the arts. The point seemed clear: at the dinner and dance we had the people who were supposed to be the English elite, while at the Andriadis party we had those who were really running the country, particularly exemplified in the figure of Sir Magnus Donners of the giant firm of Donners-Bretzner. Both scenes were done brilliantly.

Mess of Gossip

This new volume puts everything in question again. It is just plain bad, dull, directionless, a mess of low-calibre gossip about secondary characters.

Even if it is only a transitional volume, there is no excuse for a whole bookful of boredom, and one strongly suspects that Mr. Powell himself lost interest and rather forced himself through the paces. On page 212 a character remarks:

> "Probability is the basis of the age. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry thinks he knows what is probable. The fact is most people have not the smallest idea what is going on around them. Their conclusions about life are based on utterly irrelevant — and usually inaccurate — premises."

It is quite as if this volume had been written by Tom, Dick, and Harry, while what had gone before had all the charm and surprise of convincingly improbable conjunctions of persons and events.

In the last two volumes, the narrator, Nicholas Jenkins, had begun to assume a full identity and character. Although he is married in the present book (to Isobel Tolland, sister of the eccentric peer Erridge, who goes off to the Spanish Civil War), nothing however, is added to his portrait. Jenkins' school friend, Stringham, had become an alcoholic, and his drunken stupor and being put to bed after the Old Boys' dinner in volume 3 or 4 — I am relying on memory — was significant. Here the point is repeated, with Stringham shown to be more alcoholic than ever and now under the control of Miss Weedon, formerly his mother's secretary or his governess.

The one indubitably great comic character Mr. Powell has created is Widmerpool, who is both funny and menacing, the scapegoat of Jenkins' schooldays who is rising in the business and financial world of the City. There is nothing in this volume to match the marvellously funny failed seduction scene, a sort of *seductio ad absurdum*, that climaxed the fourth volume, "At Lady Molly's." Widmerpool appears only fleetingly here, to take the Abdication as a personal setback, for he had pinned great social ambitions on Edward VIII's marriage and retention of the throne; and to detail his system for playing the stock market.

Self-defeating Reticence

Insofar as the book has a centre, it revolves around the composer Moreland and the music critic Maclintick, with the suicide of the latter saving the marriage of the former. One vaguely suspects that their vicissitudes were included in a mechanical desire to encompass the world of music in the series.

Perhaps there is something self-defeating in the reticence and understatement of Mr. Powell's pose and style. It is amusing and effective when Moreland remarks, early in the book:

> "... An overwhelming desire for something of the sort beats me this afternoon. Active emotional employment — like chasing an attractive person round some wet laurels."

But a great deal more is required, more even than the fine contemplative passages to be found scattered throughout the series, to portray fully even the particular social stratum Mr. Powell has chosen as his subject. There is a lack of density, of the thick viscous substance of personal and social life, in the earlier volumes as well; the bones are just barer here.

After this one, one looks forward to the next volume rather less expectantly. But perhaps Mr. Powell can still surprise us.

Stamp of the Week

This stamp, honouring "The American Woman," was issued by the U.S. Post Office Department on June 2, 1960, to mark a two-day conference sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labour. The symbolic figures pay tribute to the more than 23,000,000 adult American women in the home, in public and civic life, in education and in arts and industry.

31. VII
Last Day
for obtaining the
ENGLISH-HEBREW
and
HEBREW-ENGLISH
Dictionaries
at a reduced price IL. 18.50
(instead of IL.26.50)
★
3 large-size volumes
1,480 pages
you need them
don't miss
this opportunity
Available at
all bookshops
DVIR PUBL. CO.

The Ideal ROSH HASHANAH Gift
CALENDARS
By LION THE PRINTER, Tel Aviv
• ISRAEL PICTURE CALENDAR Hebrew-English-French. 32 art photographs IL2.05
• ISRAEL PICTURE CALENDAR De Luxe edition. Hebrew-English-French. 42 colour and art photos. IL2.95
• ISRAEL ART CALENDAR Hebrew-English, full colour reproductions of paintings by Israel artists IL2.15
• CALENDAR FOR ISRAEL'S CHILDREN Hebrew-English, paintings, drawings, photos, poems and quizzes. IL2.25
Distribution in Israel:
"YAVNEH", 30 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, Tel. 62134.
On sale at bookshops and stationery shops.

Have more fun on your trip!
JUST OUT
CYPRUS IN YOUR POCKET
The new practical illustrated GUIDE BOOK
IL2.75, at all bookshops
BEN-DOR, ISRAEL PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

Now at last!
HEBREW SELF-TAUGHT
A complete course in modern Hebrew on four long-play 12-inch records
THE MODERN, EFFECTIVE WAY TO LEARN CONVERSATIONAL HEBREW
• Easy to follow. Written by Aharon Rosen, an outstanding authority on teaching Hebrew to beginners.
• Fully explained in English.
• EXCELLENT FOR PERSONS WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF HEBREW — you will pick up authentic Israel pronunciation; your Hebrew will become ACTIVE and FLUENT.
Prepared and recorded by the World Hebrew Council—recognized by the Government of Israel as the official body for fostering the study of Hebrew throughout the world.
With the records you receive also:
1. Student's Record Manual.
2. Text-book with Hebrew-English Dictionary
Learn Hebrew the MODERN EASY Way!
Get a Set of Hebrew Self-Taught Records!
Available at all leading record stores and from the publishers:
AHIASAF PUBLISHING CO.
36 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.
Distribution to local institutions and in foreign countries by the Publishers.
Price: IL. 43 or $10
Chief agents in Israel:
Gal Ron Ltd. 94 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv